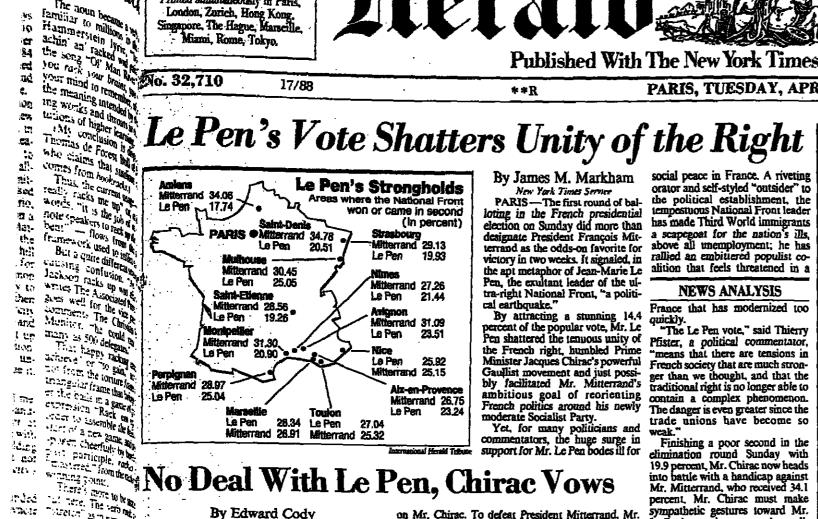
Manie se 2000 departe

continue that if no by Mitterrand.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887



victory in two weeks. It signaled, in the apt metaphor of Jean-Marie Le Pen, the exultant leader of the ultra-right National Front, "a political earthquake."

By attracting a stunning 14.4 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Le the French right, humbled Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's powerful Gaullist movement and just possi-bly facilitated Mr. Mitterrand's ambitious goal of reorienting French politics around his newly moderate Socialist Party.

Yet, for many politicians and commentators, the huge surge in support for Mr. Le Pen bodes ill for

on Mr. Chirac. To defeat President Mitterrand, Mr.

Chirac must gain support from almost all Mr. Le Pen's

Mr. Le Pen's campaign director, Bruno Megret, said

that Mr. Chirac's statement, apparently aimed at the National Front vote, was insufficient. If Mr. Chirac wants votes from Mr. Le Pen followers, Mr. Megret

Beyond the political calculations, a number of lead-

ers expressed concern over the long-term meaning of Mr. Le Pen's success in rallying so many voters behind

a movement denounced by foes as racist and xenopho-

French analysts said many of these votes will be

nermined in a television debate matching the two

candidates. Chirac and Mitterrand lieutenants an-

nounced that the debate has been scheduled for Thurs-

added, "It is up to him to make a move."

alition that feels threatened in a

NEWS ANALYSIS

France that has modernized too quickly.

"The Le Pen vote," said Thierry Pen shattered the tenuous unity of Pfister, a political commentator, "means that there are tensions in French society that are much stronger than we thought, and that the traditional right is no longer able to contain a complex phenomenon. The danger is even greater since the trade unions have become so

Finishing a poor second in the climination round Sunday with 19.9 percent, Mr. Chirac now heads into battle with a handicap against Mr. Mitterrand, who received 34.1 percent, Mr. Chirac must make sympathetic gestures toward Mr. Le Pen's constituency - above all, followers. But he must keep the loyalty of centrists on the volatile immigration issue who gave 16.5 percent of the first-round vote to Raymond Barre, a former prime minister. but each time he does so he risks alienating centrist voters.

Many of these voters wanted Raymond Barre, a conservative former prime minister, to be the right's standard-bearer against the cialist president. In third place with 16.5 percent, Mr. Barre very carefully endorsed the prime minister on Sunday night, cautioning that his own electorate favored "an open society that rejects xenophobia, racism and all extremisms."

vote from the left, confirmed by the rout of the Communist Party, to the National Front on the right has ist Party the new axis of French politics, rallying pragmatic cen-trists to a new majority in the Na-

tional Assembly.

In the past, Mr. Mitterrand had to look nervously over his shoulder at a strong Communist Party; it is now Mr. Chirac's turn to worry about the muscle-flexing National Front on his right flank.

Although the total vote of Mr. Chirac, Mr. Barre and Mr. Le Pen comes to nearly 50.9, the prime

expected to pick up most of the death camp during World War II.

15.1 percent of the vote that went to other leftist candidates while making inroads into the rightist

Front in 1985 by adopting a system of proportional voting that gave Mr. Le Pen a foothold in the National Assembly Manual Assembly Mr. Le Pen a foothold in the Nation

See FRANCE, Page 6



Israel Sentences Demjanjuk To Hang for His War Crimes

By Glenn Frankel Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM - An Israeli minister will have difficulty in re-taining this rightist bloc, as a num-by John Demjanjuk could never be her of Le Pen and Barre voters will forgotten nor forgiven, sentenced shift to Mr. Mitterrand in the sec- the convicted Nazi executioner on and round of voting, according to Monday to hang for his role in the opinion poils. extermination of 850,000 Jews and On May 8, Mr. Mitterrand is other victims at the Treblinka

"These crimes can never be obliterated from memory," Justice Zvi loc as well.

Tal. speaking for a three-judge panel, told an audience that included René Rémond, an academic auser a mont twan the Termond and April 18 several Treblinka survivors. "It is thority on the French right, noted as though Treblinka continues to that Mr. Mitterrand had encourse the that Mr. Mitterrand had encourse the treblinka continues to the treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka continues to the treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka continues to the treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka survivors." It is as though Treblinka survivors. "It is as though Treblinka that Mr. Mitterrand had encouraged the emergence of the National

tional Assembly. Moreover, it was posed? A thousand deaths cannot have John Demjanjuk, an entirely exonerate him. Knowing that any different person."

Adolf Eichmann, convicted of Nazi war crimes in 1962, is the only

ertheless we impose the punish- and sentences of capital cases are ment of death."

tion, Mr. Demjanjuk, confined to a sentence is upheld it could take wheelchair because of a back prob- years before it is carried out. lem, sat impassively, nodding his bead slightly. When the judge consentence was read. One person times in disagreement.

known as Ivan the Terrible. have not got Ivan the Terrible, you against a persecuted people.

nent of death."

automatically appealed to the Supreme Court. Observers said if the

cluded by stating the sentence, Mr. shouted, "May his name and mem-Demjanjuk shook his head several ory be erased and forgotten!" Othimes in disagreement. ers sang Jewish folksongs. Some of Earlier, he repeated his assertion the Treblinka survivors stood with that he is a victim of mistaken iden- their eyes unfocused, while others tity, denying he was the guard stared at Mr. Demjanjuk, surrounded by guards on a stage.

because I am not Ivan the Terri- 14-month proceeding. Mr. Dem- and two other garrisons east of said. "This sentence will not be was charged: crimes against huagainst Ivan the Terrible but manity, crimes against the Jewish against someone else because you people, war crimes and crimes

Under Israeli law, the verdicts person to have been hanged by Is-

Mr. Demjanjuk, a Red Army conscript, was captured by the Germans in 1942. He said he spent the rest of the war in German prisoner camps, but prosecutors said he was

a guard at the camp in Poland.

Pullback **Declared** By Kabul

Amid Defeats, Afghan Leader Cites Refugees

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service KABUL, Afghanistan — In a surprise announcement Monday, Major General Najib. the leader of Afghanistan, said the Afghan Army was pulling back from the border of Pakistan to facilitate the return of refugees.

Speaking at a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the Afghan revolution. General Naiib said "we are ready to create a nonmilitary along the border, if Pakistan and U.S.-armed. Afghan rebels

The army would quit "the points that are needed," he said. Asked if as many as several dozen might be evacuated, he replied. "Possibly, if necessary."

Western sources said it appeared the Afghan government had decided "to put the best face on a very significant defeat" at Barikot, in eastern Afghanistan, which it evacuated last week after a long siege by the resistance.

"It's not oriented toward the refugees; it was done under duress, the sources said.

They said that coming after the loss in early April of Ghorband, a district center north of Kabul, the latest retreats were surprising and could be a sign of flagging morale in the Afghan Army as Soviet troops prepare to begin a with-drawal from the country on May

[Later Monday, Afghan war-planes bombed a refugee camp and artillery units shelled border villages, killing at least 10 people, injuring several others and destroying houses, official sources said.

[United Press International, reported from Peshawar, Pakistan, that official sources in North-West Frontier Province said three Afghan warplanes had intruded in Pakistani airspace and dropped 10 bombs over the sprawling Asgharo refugee camp, about 85 miles (136 kilometers) west of Peshawar, near the border town of Parachinar.]

A military aide to General Naiib said the Afghan Army already had withdrawn from Barikot, in Kunar Province in eastern Alghanistan,

The aide, Brigadier General Abdullah Haq-Ulomi, who heads the military section of the ruling party, said other garrisons also might be evacuated "if necessary" to encourage the more than three million Afghan refugees living in Pakistan to return.

The loss of Barikot is expected to open the entire Kunar Province to increased guerrilla infiltration and See AFGHAN, Page 6

Japan Aide Stirs Furor By Comments on War

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service
TOKYO — A minister in Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's cabinet has caused a furor by saying questioned him about his visit that that Japan was not the aggressor in ing "to protect itself" against "the shrined, including seven Japanese white race that had turned Asia leaders who were hanged for war into a colony."

Xinhua, the official Chinese news agency, and South Korean newspapers warned that the comments by Seisuke Okuno, 75, who heads the National Land Agency in the Takeshita cabinet, could damage bilateral relations.

"Japan fought the war in order to secure its safety," Mr. Okuno said. "The white race had turned Asia into a colony, Japan was by no means a nation of aggression. But when the war ended, he said.

"the bad ones were only the Japa-

Mr. Okuno made his comments day to Yasukuni Shrine, where 2.4 World War II but was simply actcrimes at the end of World War II. Mr. Okuno also was quoted as

saying that Japanese leaders should not hesitate to pay official visits to Yasukuni despite criticism_by Deng Xiaoping and other top Chinese leaders.

He said it was time "to stop be-

ing pulled around by the nose of the ghost of the occupation army, which he said had ended official government support of Yasukuni to "destroy the solidarity of the Japanese people" and ensure that "Japan could never stand up against the United States."

Xinhua, in reports appearing in Tokyo on Monday, termed Mr. Okuno's statements "completely preposterous" and "intolerable to

the Chinese people."

The agency added that "if the aggressive war Japan launched in World War II is not correctly understood, it will be impossible to adopt a correct attitude toward Chinese-Japanese relations."

South Korean newspapers accused Mr. Okuna of "pouring cold water" on the recently warmer relations between Japan and South Ko-

In an editorial entitled "Japanese Bigotry" appearing in the early Tuesday edition of the Korea Herald, the newspaper asserted

that Mr. Okuno's comments were typical of "chauvinistic, arrogant and insensitive assertions with regard to the inglorious past of the Japanese Empire." Such statements, it said, reflect

See FUROR, Page 6

COUNCIL U.S. taxpayers, among them World War II veterans who today cannot get hearing aids, glasses, teeth or a balanced diet," are more to bear their "fair share" of spending \$150 billion a year defending Western Europe, the presidential candidate said last month. Yet Europe, he said, refuses to pay - 15 (5) - 13 (5) - 13 (5) Western defense. Commence of the commence of th

Washington Past Service

By Edward Service

Washington Post Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, fighting in the French presidential elections,

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Unitac, ngming the from behind in the French presidential elections, wowed Monday not to negotiate for the far-right support that observers believe is crucial to his chances in the runoff contest May 8 against François

But Mr. Chirac, in a cabinet meeting after the mound vote Sunday, added that he must address the "worries" expressed by voters who gave an unexpectedly high taily to the extreme-right National Front candidate, Jean-Marie Le Pen.

Mr. Chirac's comments suggested he plans to bow here toward the strong sentiments of Mr. Le Pen's movement with campaign promises, particularly on immigrant workers and national prestige, Let without berministerial posts for National Front

Mr. Le Pen's score imposed a difficult balancing act

Europeans Begin to Believe

grant workers and nauonal presuge.

gaining over ministerial posts for National Front leaders in exchange for their endorsement.

Kiosk

U.S. Review Set On Civil Rights

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WASHINGTON (AP) -Four dissenting U.S. Supreme Court justices accused the majority of undermining the trust of minority groups as the court decided Monday to consider overturning a civil rights pre-cedent that allows people to sue private citizens for racial discrimination.

LD TRIBUNE In an extraordinary move, the court said it would use a case involving charges of outne-job racial harassment to consider throwing out a 12year-old decision. Details, Page 6.



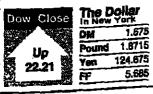
Rupert Scholz, a West Berlin senator, is to become the new West German defense Page 2. minister.

General News

American school performance remains "unacceptably low," the U.S. secretary of education

Business/Finance

J.P. Stevens & Co., the U.S. textiles giant, agreed to a \$1.2. billion takcover. Page 13. Japanese investors sharply curtailed their purchases of J.S. bonds in March. Page 17.



_ U.S. Really May Cut Its Forces Vice President George Bush agrees. "We must ensure that they carry their fair share of the load," BRUSSELS - The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson put it most colorhe told interviewers last summer. So does Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, who told The Christian Science Monitor two weeks ago that the allies must do

The charge that European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been freeloadits share of the bill for collective ing at American expense has been made by every candidate since the long U.S. presidential campaign began. It has been a sure applausegetter from andiences of the left,

right and center.

The sound of all those American hands clapping has had a disturb-ing effect on Europeans. The burden-sharing issue is not a new one to Europe, but for the first time, Europeans are beginning to believe that the United States is gearing up

to do something about it.
"Reagan has been quite good as far as Europe is concerned," said Martin McCusker, military analyst at the North Atlantic Assembly of NATO legislators in Brussels.

Jaruzelski Concedes To Strikers

By Jackson Diehl Washington Post Service
WARSAW — Transport work-

ers in two Polish cities struck for more than 12 hours Monday, halting buses and streetcars in one of the most serious job actions since the suppression of the Solidarity trade union in 1981.

The strike in the towns of Bydgosesz and Inowrociaw, which ended only after the authorities granted workers a 63 percent pay increase, reflected growing unrest among workers over price increases that have touched off a sharp wave of inflation.

Official figures released Monday showed that retail prices rose 45 percent in the first three months of this year, compared with the first quarter of 1987.

The official handling of the strike also underlined a continuing trend by the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski to capitulate to workers' pay demands in an effort to avoid unrest.

Activists in Bydgoscsz, a city of 360,000 people, northwest of War-saw, said the strike was led by representatives of the official Communist-backed union at the transport enterprise as well as members of its workers' self-management commit-tee sympathetic to the banned Soli-

darity union. "These were young people, peo-ple who just spontaneously took action," Jan Rulewski, Solidarity's leader in the Bydgososz region, said in a telephone interview. With all the pressure on them they had tre-

mendous determination." Though workers at Poland's big industrial enterprises frequently have carried out brief job actions or

See POLAND, Page 2

Concerned with building up the U.S. defense budget, the Reagan administration has sidestepped insistence from some in Congress that the Europeans pay more for their security so Americans can pay

The Reagan administration is the latest in a long line to seek to ignore congressional suspicion, beginning the moment Europe climbed out of its postwar destitution, that advantage was being taken. Every year from 1966 to 1973, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana introduced a resolution insisting that a "substantial" number of U.S. troops could be withdrawn from Europe without hurting Western security.

Despite substantial congressional support, executive branch pres-

See ALLIES, Page 6

punishment cannot be fitting, nev-

FORMER ENEMIES, FUTURE FRIENDS — Yasser Ara- ing Monday in Damascus with President Hafez al-Assad of fat, left, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, meet- Syria. Their discussions ended a five-year dispute. Page 2.

By Marlise Simons

They find it beyond Main Street, which doubles as an airstrip, and in grains and nuggets hidden in the mud, the river gravel and the red earth beneath the forest.

jungle for a chance at wealth. They are part of a legion, now estimated at 500,000 people, penetrating the interior of Brazil and tapping gold deposits in the

hillion.

across the north and center of Brazil, exploring or following rumors of new discov-

"No one knows the number of camps from Alta Floresta, a rough and muddy

said industrial mining companies pro-duced 13 tons of gold last year but free-heads the Federation of Independent Prostiny outpost on the cattle frontier in 1980, lance diggers lifted an estimated 70 tons of pectors. "You can't keep up. They open gold from the wilderness, worth about \$1 and close and reopen again." Some camps today it has 121,000 inhabitants and a floating population of about 80,000 diggers in the bush. There are eight banks, 36 have a few hundred people, others thouestablishments that buy and sell gold, 20 The effects of the fever extend far be-

> Three inspectors at the tax office are spawned networks of smugglers that take much of the bullion out of the country and trade it for dollars, weapons and drugs.

> > the gold goes into the illegal trade." The heart of Alta Floresta is the airfield, a paved though unlit runway at the end of a sandy road. On one recent morning, it had

See GOLD, Page 6

Glitter of Gold Suffuses the Rain Forests of Brazil

New York Times Service ALTA FLORESTA, Brazil -- The men of Padeiro pay for a gun, a drink or a plane ride in gold, pure gold dust, like fresh produce just drawn from the soil.

Padeiro is a new camp of gold prospec-tors outside Alta Floresta, where near-na-ked men probe and grind the soil of the

the second secon

With primitive tools, they have made Brazil the fifth-ranking gold-producing country in the world. Government officials

TO MENTED THE PROPERTY OF THE

a decade old, but it is accelerating as an economic recession leaves an increasing youd the men who strike fortunes. It has number of people without regular jobs. In the past year, new diggings have opened, scattered over thousands of miles. They reach north to the borders with Vene- Pilots, prostitutes and equipment suppli-

zuela and Guyana and west to Colombia ers, food and alcohol have followed the Like pioneers, the gold diggers have cut "If you count the dependents and the spin-offs, the whole economy of support trails, opened trade routes and extended and logistics, some five million people are the settled parts of Brazil. They move now living off the gold rush," Mr. Machado said.

This modern gold rush in Brazil is nearly sands, he said.

The highest yield at the moment comes

county seat in a formidable rain forest. A drug stores, 68 guest houses and hotels, and a circuit of cabarets.

responsible for monitoring the flow of gold. "We just cannot cope," said José Ojeda, the office director. In March, punds) had registered 271 kilograms (600 pounds) in the Alta Floresta region worth about \$4 million. "We know the figure is much, much higher," said Mr. Ojeda. "Most of

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The Cz

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS - President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Monday to set the seal of reconciliation on one of the Middle East's bitterest fends.

The meeting, the first since Mr. Assad expelled Mr. Arafat in June 1983, was considered a powerful signal that both men felt compelled to settle their differences now that the Palestinian uprising in the Is-raeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has refocused world at-tention on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

In the Arab world, that alone was considered sufficient by analysts to encourage wishful thinking among Palestinians that a return to the days of close PLO-Syrian cooperation was at hand.

But six hours after Mr. Assad received his guest at the presidential palace, no word had filtered out about their discussions.

Considered a positive omen was Mr. Assad's invitation for Mr. Ara- Mr. Assad's caution in handling for them to be open. fat to share his Iftar, the meal breaking the daylight fast observed by devout Moslems during the cur-rent holy month of Ramadan.

the talks would signal a temporary assassinated 10 days ago in Tunis end to public quarreling or usher in by Israeli agents. a new realignment of power that, backed by Moscow, could chal-lenge two decades of U.S. diplo-matic dominance and Israeli mili-

according to Western diplomats. But despite efforts by Arafat loyalists and Syrian sources to justify reconciliation as a way to boost the the break in PLO-Syrian relations

tical problems. It was unclear whether Mon-day's meeting would solve thorny problems such as the degree of pied Gaza Strip from entering Isra-problems freedom of move-el, according to Israel radio, which 2,000 Arafat loyalists believed still ly with Gaza police. in Syrian jails, the disposition of PLO property or the fate of the the uprising's leaders, Israeli troops

the improvement in relations with the PLO, which has been evident shut the doors of six shops violatsince Syria allowed blacklisted ing the order, while in Jerusalem PLO officials to attend the funeral police arrested 14 merchants who Depending on the degree of Wednesday of Khalil al-Wazir, the disobeyed the decree.

cast from Damascus.

The newspapers displayed the

tary might in the Middle East, New Moves by Israelis

The police on Monday shut down Jerusalem wholesale chants who supply the West Bank anti-Israeli uprising and scuttle tary government confiscated idensecretary of State George P. tity cards from several dozen Arabs in a new effort to break a nearly the break in PLU-Syrian relations had left a residue of unsolved, practical problems ed Press reported from Jerusalem.

ment in Syrian-controlled areas of reported that the Palestinians also Lebanon, decisions on as many as were ordered to check in twice dai-In an effort to break the hold of

PLO radio station that once broad- ordered shops in Bethlehem and Jerusalem to remain closed in the The Syrian news media reflected afternoon, when PLO orders call In Bethlehem, soldiers welded



8 DIE IN DANISH DERAILMENT — At Soroe in eastern Denmark, the derailment of the Copenhagen express Monday killed 8 and injured 72, a Danish State Railways official said.

U.K.'s Marxist Magazine: New Realism or Heresy?

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

LONDON — The magazine has more than tripled its circulation during the 1980s, the era of the "enterprise culture" in Britain under the free-market policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Its standing is such that leading journalists from The Economist and The Financial Times write for the magazine without payment, and it is read with respect by many of the intellectual torchbearers of

The magazine is Marxism Today, published by Britain's Communist Party. Marxism Today is the most striking and surprising example of the new thinking within the British left as it struggles to formulate a popular alternative to That-

Marxism Today's pages are peppered with words and phrases one rarely asso-ciates with the far left: "markets" and "international competitiveness," for example. Martin Jacques, Marxism Today's editor, is scathing in his criticism of the left for clinging to "a burnt-out socialist fundamentalism" and for failing to adapt to the economic realities of the 1980s — a world of computer chips instead of coal mines.

The issue is whether socialism can move with the times," Mr. Jacques, 42,

The left," he said, "must be committed to economic modernization and international competitiveness."

This new message has been accompanied by a face-lift and a more aggre-lay/marketing approach. The magazine ut-viawent a glossy redesign in late 1986, it is pursuing more advertising and has begun a merchandising campaign selling everything from Marxism Today mugs to Marxism Today personal diaries.

The new realism — dubbed "market socialism"—is also gaining ground among progressives within the British trade union movement, who embrace a new pattern of industrial relations, of flexible work rules and no-strike agreements.

But to leftist fundamentalists the new thinking represents a betrayal of socialism. In reply, Mr. Jacques says the traditionalists are practicing an "ossified socialism" that mistakenly equates socialism with a bygone historical period, an outdated economic and social landscape dominated by sooty mills and cloth-capped working

The brand of iconoclastic leftist thinking that Mr. Jacques embraces has been appearing in mainstream British newspapers. He wrote a series of guest columns for The Guardian, a left-leaning daily. Yet he has also become a twice-a-month contributor first. It is very much a sign of the times."

explained in Marxism Today's cramped, anstere East London offices.

to The Sunday Times, owned by Rupert Murdoch, who is scarcely known for his Murdoch, who is scarcely known for his leftist sympathies.

Mr. Jacques's view is Marxist in that it focuses on economic forces as the main engine determining social and political arrangements. He accepts the inevitability of rapid technological change, its power to create new industries and eclipse old ones, thus transforming the work force and society. The end of the mass production era, he says, means a world of computer-based specialization, working women, part-time work, consumerism and service industries, and a decentralization of society in general. And the left, according to Mr. Jacques, gave Britain to Mrs. Thatcher almost by default because she came to terms with a changed economic environment, while the left did not.

It is the rigorous analysis of economic and social issues to be found these days in Marxism Today that has attracted a following from the political right. One regular reader is Arthur Seldon, a leading economist at the Institute of Economic Affairs, a private research organization whose free-market philosophy helped shape Thatcher-

"Marxism Today is a very important and respectable journal," Mr. Seldon said. "It may be called Marxism Today, but the

dry, parochial journal of Communist Party polemics for more than two decades. Educated at the University of Manchester and at Cambridge University, Mr. Jacques gave up a post as a tenured lecturer at Bristol University to become editor of the moribund monthly in 1977.

He made changes carefully and gradually over the years. The content of the magazine has shifted steadily during the 1980s, but the big adjustment in approach and appearance has come in the past two years. Since 1979, Marxism Today's circulation has jumped to 15,000 from less than 4,000.

Today, the magazine includes articles on health, women's issues, films, art, books and interior design in addition to long essays on economic issues, international affairs and politics. The long, analytic pieces on current affairs were largely modcled after the middle feature-story pages in The Financial Times.

"I'm a great fan of The Financial Times," said Mr. Jacques, pulling the day's copy out of his Marxism Today satchel.

One contributor notes that the magazine still carries one article in each issue written by "Communist Party hacks." The Communist Party, which has shrunk to 10,000 members from 25,000 in 1979, owns the magazine and covers its \$20,000 annual

WORLD BRIEFS Chernobyl Condition

Is Assailed

By Pravda

asserted.

cloud across Europe.

nance and repair work.

Pravda said Kombinat managers had given engineering jobs to un-qualified workers, some of them

with no higher education, because

cords, who had been excluded from

the party or had received strict par-

timued. "Judging from all this, the leadership of Kombinat has not

learned a lesson from the past. It is

leading up to the anniversary of the

accident on Tuesday.

Other articles have focused on

the improved training of plant workers, the cleanup of the con-

taminated area, and the resettle-

ter the accident in the No. 4 reactor

had not been carried out because of

Repairs that were carried out of-

In the Kombinat amalgam-

ty penalties," the paper said.

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

U.S. Tries Egypt-Israel Talks on Taba

CAIRO (Reuters) — The United States is trying fresh mediation in a dispute between Egypt and Israel over Taba, a speck of Israeli-field beach, Western sources said Monday.

Abraham D. Sofaer the State Department's legal adviser was expected.

Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, was expected in to hold talks in Cairo and Jerusalem this week, they said. It was not clear whether Mr. Sofaer, who failed to get Israel to accept a compromise solution last December, had brought new proposals or would revive in

Taba, a 700-meter (770-yard) beach on the Gulf of Aqaba, was retained by Israel when its troops left the rest of Sinai in 1982 under the U.S. brokered Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. After long and unsuccessful negotiations, Egypt and Israel sent the dispute in September 1986 to an arbitration panel in Geneva, which is due to give a binding ruling in July. MOSCOW - Two years after it was the scene of the world's worst nuclear accident, the Chernobyl power station is riddled with negli-gence and nepotism, Pravda has

The Communist Party newspa-er said that managers of the plant Britain Backs New European Fighter LONDON (Reuters) — Britain announced Monday that it would join West Germany, Italy and Spain in developing a fighter plane to match had ignored many of the safety measures ordered after an explosion and fire killed 31 persons, con-

Soviet aircraft in the late 1990s.

Defense Secretary George Younger told Parliament that Britain would, and donate £6 billion to £7 billion (\$11 billion to \$13 billion) to the project, supplying the Royal Air Force with 250 aircraft to replace the Isquare and Phantons now in service. taminated farmlands for miles around and sent a radioactive Instead, the newspaper said Sun-day, the plant managers have em-

A ministry spokesman said he expected West Germany, Italy and phasized power production "at any Spain to announce formally in the next three weeks that they would participate. "We need an aircraft with capacities beyond those currently, in operation to match the future threat from the Soviet Air Force," in added. "This aircraft, as it is conceived, will do it." cost" to the detriment of mainte-The newspaper disclosed that the Communist Party had officially re-buked the general director of Kom-

U.S. and Russians Discuss Cambodiabinat, the organization created to

oversee plant operations and clean-up of the contaminated zone, along PARIS (AFP) - Senior U.S. and Soviet officials began two days of talks here Monday focused on the Vietnamese occupation of Cambo with the plant director and others. This fourth round of regular consultations on Asian issues was being-held by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific. It accused them of nepotism, financial irregularities and lax discipline. The report referred to Kombin-at's chief, Yevgeni Ignatenko, as the "former general director," sug-gesting that he had been dismissed.

neid by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Gaston Sigur, and the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor & Rogachev, who was on his way back from a tour of the Far East.

The talks Monday were at the U.S. Embassy, while the Tuesday meetings are to take place at the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Sigur and Mr. Rogachev were also expected to discuss the Southeast Asian situation with French Foreign Ministry officials. The consultations occurred small preparations for the meeting starting May 29 in Moscow between preparations for the meeting starting May 29 in Moscow between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. of their family connections.

"Leadership positions were given to people who had criminal re-

17 Salvador Soldiers Die in Ambusk

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) — Seventeen government troops well-killed and five were wounded when leftist guerrillas detonated a mine under their truck, Salvadoran officials said Monday.

Colonel Oscar Carranza said most of the casualties were caused when a soldier accidently set off a grenade after the truck veered off the road. ation, drunkenness, thievery and violations of labor discipline have not been reduced," the report con-The ambush took place on Sunday on the coastal highway near San Pedro Nonualco, about 55 kilometers (34 miles) southwest of San

as though there had been no acci-Managua Aide Visits Miami for Talks MIAMI (Reuters) — A Nicaraguan government official arrived Moaday in Miami for unannounced talks with a rebel official to pave the way The litany of management abuses was in sharp contrast to the for peace negotiations scheduled to resume this week in Managua, a upbeat tone of other press accounts contra leader said.

Adolfo Calcro, one of five directors of the U.S.-backed rebel umber group, the United Nicaraguan Opposition, said Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco would meet with Roberto Ferrey, a senior rebeing output of the Sandinist government on U.S. and the Sandinist government on U.S. and the Sandinist government on U.S. soil.

ment in newly constructed towns of many of the 135,000 people who were evacuated from the area around the plant, which is 130 kilometers (80 miles) north of Kiev, the sending one here."

Pravda said many of the safety measures planned at the station af-3 Missing in Blast on U.S. Submarine

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Eighteen sailors were injured and three crewmen were missing after an explosion and fire aboard the dieselpowered submarine Bonefish, the U.S. Navy said Monday.

The boat was abandoned by its crew following the explosion in the

battery compartment, which set off a fire Sunday afternoon, said a navy spokesman at Atlantic Fleet headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia. The boat is still on the surface and seaworthy, the spokesman said. The Bonefish one of four diesel-powered submarines still in operation, was commissioned in 1959.

Ships in the vicinity, about 160 miles (about 260 kilometers) east of Cape Canaveral, Florida, searched for the missing men throughout the night, the spokesman said.

For the Record

Five home-made bombs exploded in Dhaka, the Bangladeshi capital at the start of an eight-hour, opposition-led general strike on Monday. The strike was aimed at disrupting the opening of Parliament. No injuries were reported from the bombs.

The former Haitian dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, must stand trial in France in a civil suit charging "diversion of public funds" brought by the Haitian government, a court ruled Monday in Aix-en-Provence. (AP)

West Germany West Berlin Official To Be Defense Minister By Robert J. McCartney Kohl chose Mr. Scholz in part to

will face.

Germany.

announced

diplomat on July 1.

please conservatives in the coali-

culties the new defense minister

Mr. Scholz is identified with the

conservative wing of the Christian

Democratic Union. He was known

in Berlin for his tough position re-garding squatters who had occu-pied buildings there, and was de-

scribed as a firm German

nationalist who opposed attempts to weaken West Germany's com-mitment to reunification with East

The Christian Social Union, the

Bavarian-based, conservative sister party of Mr. Kohl's party, wel-comed Mr. Scholz's appointment on Monday before it was officially

Mr. Scholz is scheduled to take

over from Mr. Wörner on May 19.

Mr. Wörner will replace Lord Car-

rington of Britain as NATO's top

Washington Post Service Kohl plans to name a conservative more other candidates turned

West Berlin senator, Rupert down the job because of the diffi-Scholz, as the West German defense minister to replace Manfred Worner, who will become secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this summer, sources said Monday.

Mr. Kohl was scheduled to announce his selection on Tuesday, but the choice of Mr. Scholz already has been conveyed to leaders of the parties in his center-right coalition, the sources said. Mr. Scholz, 50, is a highly re-

spected legal expert who is the top West Berlin official responsible for the city's departments of justice and of relations with West Germany. In those jobs, he has been a prominent, outspoken supporter of close ties with the United States and the other Western allies, Western diplomats said.

A member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, Mr. Scholz attracted the chancellor's attention as one of the party's star performers in West Berlin politics.

Despite his good reputation there, the choice came as something of a surprise because Mr. Scholz has little experience in defense and security affairs. He also is not well known outside Berlin.

He will inherit a difficult task, as the Defense Ministry faces a strug-gle to squeeze money out of the federal treasury and soldiers out of a shrinking population.

Observers suggested that Mr.

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To Urge Later Store Hours

BONN — The West German government will propose that shops be allowed to sta open late one night a week official sources said Monday.

The sources said the government would urge that stores be allowed to remain open until 9 P.M. on Thursdays. Banks, insurance companies and gov-ernment offices also would be urged to stay open that evening. Under existing laws, shops must close at 6:30 P.M.

Trade unions and large stores are opposed to the plan. The employees do not want to work the night hours and store owners say opening late will raise costs but not profits. Government officials be-

lieve that more flexible shopping hours will increase consumer demand and help the economy.

The proposals probably would be submitted to the cabinet in May and then to the legislature, the sources said.

POLAND: Strikers Win Demands equipment was not tested before

(Continued from Page 1)

pay increases in recent years, events Monday represented the followed the price increases, huge first time since early 1982 that a stoppage had been large enough to disrupt a major city.

While no major process intending atomic power officials in Moscow for the continuing neglect, saying "The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Nuclear Energy is tolerant of gross mistakes in Kombinat's work." pay increases in recent years,

The strikes came only three days peared to trigger even greater deafter some 5,000 workers in the steel town of Stalowa Wola, in the southeastern part of the country, cheered Solidarity activists who demanded huge pay increases at their mill and threatened a "strike alert" if they were not granted. That dispute has not been settled.

General Jaruzelski's government implemented large food price increases Feb. I and followed with increases in energy and utilities prices as part of what it described as a comprehensive effort to re-

Colombian Volcano Active

BOGOTA - The Nevado del

Ruiz volcano, which erupted in 1985 and killed 23,000 people, has least 10 kilometers (six miles) away. from a minority of workers.

build Poland's Socialist economy newspaper said. threatened strikes in order to win by introducing market conditions. While no major protests initially

> mands. The action by the 600 transport workers in Bydgoscsz, followed by colleagues in the nearby town of Inowroclaw, was prompted in part by the refusal of the local authori-ties to acknowledge earlier com-

plaints about pay and poor working conditions, Mr. Rulewski said. He said workers had complained since November about the increasingly dilapidated condition of buses, many of which have bald tires or be tense, failing brakes. They also complained that their monthly pay, Emergency Unit amounting to about 25,000 zlotys (\$64), was below the national aver- it had set up a new organization to

Mr. Rulewski said the strike was reported from Moscow.
riggered when the city's transport The new organization also will triggered when the city's transport 1985 and killed 23,000 people, has manager told a newspaper last develop and test robots and reshown increased seismic activity, week that wages were sufficient, the mote-controlled machines "to do scientists said. People who live near buses and streetcars were in good various jobs with higher than northe volcano were advised to keep at order and the complaints came mal radiation levels," the Tass

being brought into service, the The Communist Party chief in the Kiev region was quoted as

Ukrainian capital.

Kombinat's negligence.

The comment suggested that the continuing problems at the plant

might have resulted from pressure from Moscow to increase nuclear power output to meet the country's growing energy needs. The Pravda report is likely to revive speculation about the politi-

cal future of Vladimir V. Sheher

bitsky, the Communist Party chief

in the Ukrainian Republic, whose relationship with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is said to The Soviet Union said Monday

age and well below that of Warsaw cope with emergencies at nuclear transport workers.

cope with emergencies at nuclear plants, United Press International

news agency said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Will Close Iceland's Airport

REYKJAVIK (Reuters) — Clerical workers in Iceland said Monday they would stop all international flights to and from Iceland starting Wednesday in an escalation of a strike that began Finday. With the airport closed, Iceland will be accessible only by ship.

The clerical workers' union in Reykjavik and several sister unication other parts of the country have staged strikes to demand that wages remain above the 25 percent annual inflation rate.

Employers say that meeting their demands could destabilize the economy and set off a new inflationary spiral, turning the clock back to 1983 when inflation reached 120 percent a year. The Italian airline Alitalia said it would cancel half of its domestic and international flights between 7 A.M. and 1 P.M. through Thursday

because of a pilots' strike. Turkey's rail link with Iran has reopened after being closed by land-slides Wednesday, the Anatolian News Agency said Monday. (Reuter)

British seamen said they would put up a picket line Tuesday in an attempt to block an attempt by PerO European Ferries to break a 22-week strike at Dover by bringing in a ferry from Rotterdam. (Reider) Visitors to Hawaii increased last year for the sixth straight year, due in part to 1.16 million Japanese, the Hawaii Visitors Bureau said. The agency reported that a record 5.79 million people visited the islands is a second 5.79 million people visited the islands is the second 5.79 million people visited the second 5.79 million people visi year, a 3.3-percent increase over 1986.

British Airways will ban smoking for a month on its 12 daily one-hour shuttle flights between London's Heathrow Airport and Glasgow begin shuttle flights between London's rieaturow Amport and Glasgow organing Tuesday, in the first of a series of temporary bans. On June 6, some flights to the European continent will become smoke-free for a month, and in November some U.S.-bound flights will join the experiment. (AP) Lufthansa's nonstop flights to Tokyo over Siberia will start July 1, the arine said Monday in Frankfurt. The flights, twice a week by Boens 747s, will average 12 hours and cut the present flight time from Wild Germany by about five hours, Lufthansa said. (Resert)

20 Years On, Columbia's Strikers Find Continuity buildings for one week. They were ing at People, which is, I think, one ragua, joining anti-apartheid and students who sat in the audience dragged out by police wielding of the great airhead magazines of anti-nuclear arms protests, work-By Sara Rimer

New York Times Service

course on the 1960s.

"People are banging down the doors to get into it," he told his former classmates during a panel discussion on the strike. "I have them all - jocks, hippies, deadheads, fraternity members. They all want to know about the '60s." Over the weekend, Mr. Naison

and several hundred other Columbia alumni who mark that era by was their battleground. Twenty years ago, they had occupied five



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NEW YORK - Mark Naison nightsticks and more than 700 were our time?" finished coaching his son's Little arrested. The unrest began earlier Mr. Fitzgerald, who lives in League team and then, rushing into that spring, marked by protests Berkeley, California, is an educational-policy consultant.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who lives in Ken Eardley chronicled a post-about the most company that spring, marked by protests Berkeley, California, is an educational-policy consultant. versary of the 1968 Columbia Uni- gymnasium that students and comonce a member of Students for a the neighboring black community Democratic Society, is now a history professor at Fordham University into demands for greater student ty in New York. He teaches a participation in university decision-making

Now, on a campus preoccupied by final exams, the alumni mingled on two floors of Earl Hall. They ate Chinese food, drank beer, traded pictures of their children and danced to - what else? - Motown and the Rolling Stones. Many wore "Jesse Jackson '88" buttons as well as their old SDS and "Stop Imperialism" buttons. And they talked -their participation in the 1968 long into the night as they had 20 strike returned to the campus that years ago, though not without self-

deprecation.
When I went to fill out the oneparagraph biography, I was para-lyzed." James Simon Kunen said. "I was trying to figure out the politically correct thing to say."

Mr. Kunen, who in 1968 wrote a

is now an associate editor at People filmmakers, housing organizers, le-refer to the mother of a striker. The magazine. "I don't feel defensive gal services lawyers, professors, about it," he said, "but I expect to construction workers and one commaking peanut butter sandwiches, modities trader. In the often long vacuuming floors and emptying A former comrade, Robert Fitzgerald, got in the first jab. "So," he
idemanded, "how do you like work
modules trager. in the often foug
and colorful biographies they subtrash cans.

She was given a resounding ovation. The handful of young female

he reported. "It's inspiring." Carver, was a leader in the success-Western from shutting down a 100- cialism in the U.S.A.

movement, talked about the smallmovement, talked about the small-town brand of activism he now em-braces as a resident of Royalton, Massachusetts, (population 1.012). Massachusetts, (population 1,012). Mr. Naison, who lives with his family in New York City, has spent

many years organizing recreation for poor children in the South Bronx. "There is continuity between who I was in '68 and who I widely read book on the strike, am now," he said.
"The Strawberry Statement — The returning structure of a College Revolutionary," cinded poets, now The returning student rebels included poets, novelists, doctors, ing with the poor. had expressed serious reservations

Ken Eardley chronicled a post- about the movement many had

stint as a letter carrier in Berkeley Mark Erlich, a union carpenter and included 11 years as an active versity student strike. Mr. Naison, mainty leaders felt would deprive and labor organizer in Boston, had Trotskylte. Now, he wrote, he is sophomore, had said before the rejust returned from five days in Poliving in Vermont, where he is union began. "Two been finding out land. "Solidarity is alive and well." studying to be a nurse, building a about SDS. They were really sex-25-acre homestead and participat-Several of those returning have ing in a sister-city program with channeled their activism into the Nicaragua. He is, he wrote, "unlabor movement. One of them, Ron married — the life of a professional Carver, was a leader in the success-ful struggle to prevent Gulf & He ended, "Still hoping to see so-

year-old tool-manufacturing plant m New Bedford, Massachusetts, several years ago.

Many of the women who returned joined the women's rights movement in the 1970s. The '60s, several years ago.

Allen Young, who has been a they said, as it has been said before, leader in the homosexual rights were certainly no feminist utopia.

a co-ed, or a chick? — in 1968." Nancy Biberman said during the first panel discussion, held Friday night in a packed Horace Mann

She quoted a 300-page book written shortly after the strike — by male students — in which the word woman is used only once, to modities trader. In the often long vacuuming floors and emptying

"It seems like most of the leaders were men," Michele Gottlieb, a

A lot of things had not changed. Mark Rudd dominated the panel rambling on for 45 minutes about his evolution from "nice Jewish boy" to a fugitive in the radical Weather Underground group.

Mr. Rudd, who is teaching in Albuquerque, New Mexico, paid tribute to two former Columbia "Weathermen," Ted Gold and Da-

Mr. Gold was killed in 1970 in an explosion in a Greenwich Village townhouse where he was building

Mr. Gilbert is serving a 75-year-to-life sentence at Clinton Correctional Facility in Dannemora, New York, for the 1981 robbery of a Brinks armored truck in which two security guards and a police officer were killed.

"I now believe the Vietnam War drove us crazy," Mr. Rudd said. Later, many at the reunion said they felt deeply saddened by what had happened to Mr. Gold and Mr. Gilbert, but they said they had never sympathized with their turn to

U.S. Planning to Ask Seoul To Increase Subsidy for GIs

Korean Peninsula, according to U.S. and South Korean sources.

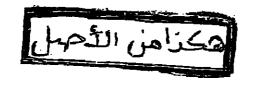
million but is willing to settle for in wartime. \$60 million, the reports added A U.S. official estimated that current direct subsidies probably exceed \$100 million a year.

Unlike Washington's NATO altime.

lies, who face low economic growth SEOUL—The Reagan administration plans to ask South Korea to up more of the defense tab, South Korea's economy is booming. Party U.S. military forces based on the Korean Peninsula, according to of the country is military strength of the country is military strength.

Officials in Scoul and Washing-According to local press reports, Washington wants Seoul to increase direct aid for the U.S. presence by \$120 million. South Korea has countered with an offer of \$20 has countered with an offer of \$20 ational control over its own for-There are about 43,000 U.S.

troops in South Korea. A U.S. general has operational control over the South Korean forces in war.



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But Improvement Is Cited in Report

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service NEW YORK — William J. Bennett, the U.S. secretary of education, says in a new report that the overall performance of American schools remains "unacceptably low," even though a five-year campaign to improve schools has raised academic standards and led to modest increases in student achievement. . .

- Too many students do not graduate from our high schools, and too many of those who do

His criticisms echo remarks he of the American Women's Clubs has made previously. They have the added significance now of being According to the surveys, five to part of a long-awaited formal re-

report that provocatively listed the ills of American education and prescribed some strong medicine.

Mr. Bennett said that the means to improve school were readily available, but that school reform efforts are too frequently blocked by "the narrow, self-interested ex-ercise of political power" by teachet groups and others with "a vested interest in the educational status

He specifically criticized the false claim that to fix our schools will first require a fortune in new

funding," characterizing this as "opposition by extortion."

Mr. Bennett said that the "good and welcome news" is that "the performance of our schools is

slightly improved."
"The precipitous downward

published study in which the De-partment of Education compared the transcripts of 15,000 students who graduated from high school in 1987 with those of a comparable group of 1982 graduates. It con-cluded that there has been a trol of the National Assembly in

ous academic carriculum." declared: "We are certainly not dodoing well enough fast enough. We are still at risk."

ness has not been eliminated from again by a fractured opposition, American high schools," and that which is sending four or five candimany of the academic gains are concentrated in private schools or public schools in wealthy suburban

dates against the governing party nominee in many districts.

Despite that, and other advan-

among black and Hispanic youth in many of our inner cines is peril-ously high." Mr. Bennett said. "An ethos of success is missing from too many American schools."

"A wealth of recent research suggests that what a student studies in cent level of December. ngn school—regardless of race or family background—is the best predictor of educational success,"

Although the campaign has generated considerable heat, the optimism of last fall is absent

he declared. educational researchers now know anything special has changed," said for the most part "what works" in education and that dramatic worker. "I believe there are many changes can be accomplished with-out large increases in spending. He commented: There is a sim-

ple explanation for the fact that "ple explanation for the tast that virtually all international studies is low American students being out-terparts: Children in many other countries spend more time in class." and their teachers use that time sentially in place. more efficiently. In other words, both teachers and students in other countries do more work."

Cameroonians Endorse Leader's Reform Plan

ran unopposed for a second five-year term under a manifesto promising economic reform and limited democracy.

Jackson Tries to Unsnarl Stand on Dealing With Terrorists By David S. Broder

and David Hoffman Washington Post Service PITTSBURGH — The Rever-end Jesse L. Jackson struggled Monday to clarify his position on dealing with terrorists as he wound up his campaigning for the Penn-sylvania Democratic presidential

primary on Tuesday.

challenge to the front-runner for "sponsors and conducts" terrorism speech in the convention center, neither as a president nor as a presthe party's presidential nomina and which should in the name of and again the next morning on a idential contender would be contional." tion, Governor Michael S. Dukakis consistency, be subjected to the bus taking him to a high school sider it proper to negotiate personally with terrorists or to offer

The closing rallies in Philadeltinctions from Mr. Dukakis on two
phia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh

The closing rallies in Philadeltinctions from Mr. Dukakis on two
dimensions of anti-terrorist policy

Second, he said, that while Mr.
Dukakis ruled out "any concesAt mid-morning, on his fourth demmed the sale of arms to Iran but

were punctuated by formal and in-formal news conferences on the ter-cond debates in Pennsylvania. statement and a series of responses rial concessions."

In a speech in Washington, Mr. unleash, as president, on clearly josition of his exact differences anatomal security to gain the free-identified terrorist base camps.

Living Abroad

By Sherry Buchanan International Herald Tribune

LONDON - In the last U.S. presidential election, one of the reasons some Americans living graduate have been poorly educated," said Mr. Bennett in the report were afraid they would become liable for taxes because they voted he for state taxes, according to surveys by the Federal Voting Assistance Office at the Department sistance Office at the Department address is the authority of the Insurance of

> According to the surveys, five to 11 percent of overseas Americans did not vote because they were

an American overseas is still legally registration to increase tax complia resident of that state. Some states can, and do, use voting in state, municipal and county elections as proof of residence, however.

"It is absolutely against the rules for states to tax overseas voters because they have voted in a feder-al election," said Stephanie Simonard, a partner in Paris with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, the international accounting firm.

"The law is crystal clear that you cannot be taxed because you register as an overseas voter in federal elections," she added.

state or city, may tax anyone for taxes.

al, state or city government from considering overseas Americans li-

ternal Revenue Service to request the lists of registered voters from the states — as long as they are public record — as a way to track down Americans abroad who have

part of a long-awanted formal report to the president, "American did not vote because they were afraid of creating liability for state according to Donald Berghmarks the fifth anniversary of publication of "A Nation at Risk," a federal election as a basis to prove agency has no plans to use voter agency has no

voting in federal elections," said
Henry Valentino, director of the
Pentagon advisory office.

"This is almost folklore," said ever, nave no esamples of their overseas clients beRay Dove, a senior tax manager in many of their overseas clients beLondon with Arthur Young, the came liable for state tax after votlong in state, municipal or county Pentagon advisory office.

The 1975 Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act prohibits the federal, state or city government from account whether a person is demonstrating a direct cause and effect.

> said Gerald Zukauckas, a tax part- trouble." ner in London with Price Water-

"Other criteria taken into consideration are home ownership, driver's license, and family ties," he

In the experience of Price Water-"It would create a political up-roar," said Ernie Acosta, an IRS spokesman. "The states want to protect the privacy of their voters." house, states with strict domicile rules include North Carolina, Min-nesota, Colorado, Arizona, Mary-land and Massachusetts.

Opinions differ on whether some But others argue that it is possistates are likely to try to tax overseas residents who vote for local could bring about action for tax representatives. These states use liability, especially if the other crivoting in state, municipal and county elections, along with owning property there, having a car registered there or having children wonder whether there is a connecer as an overseas voter in federal in high school, as criteria to prove ton," said Dean Ferrier of the lections," she added.

"No U.S. government, federal, resident in that state and liable for Paris.

International accountants, how-

rorism topic, which Mr. Jackson
Introduced Sunday in his uphill

Unlike Mr. Dukakis, he defined the release of U.S. hostages.

Unlike Mr. Dukakis, he defined the release of U.S. hostages.

South Africa as a nation that

In Pittsburgh on Sunday, after a South Africa but made clear that

said he would not rule out considering granting freedom of passage or immunity from prosecution in return for the release of hostages.

Overseas Voters and Fear of Local Taxes

"We are offering it to Noriega." he said, noting that U.S. drug charges against the Panamanian leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, are as serious as an act of terrorism. "We did it to get freedom for the hostages in the TWA case, and it was the right thing to do," he added of the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight to Beitight 1985.

concessions, Mr. Jackson said, rica, "has killed over 100,000 peo-"That is where it becomes situa-

same kind of preventive raids that assembly, Mr. Jackson led reportant Mr. Dukakis has said he would unleash, as president, on clearly identified terrorists appealed to this exact differences of a U.S. Navy lieutenant, Robert of a U.S. Navy lie fez al-Assad early in the 1984 presi- the Middle East." dential campaign.

a raid on Syrian anti-aircraft gun positions in Lebanon.

On Monday, Mr. Jackson said that he would not deal with terrorists as president.

into account whether a person is demonstrating a direct cause and domiciled there. If you have a problem and the state is thinking of taxing you, I don't think voting will make it worse."

"A state might seize this and jump on someone for voting in local elections," said Steve Kates, a "Voting in local elections alone is not enough for the state to determine that you are still domiciled there and that they can tax you," said Gerald Zukauckas. a tax part-size of the state election is asking for trouble."

Trans World Airfines flight to Beirut in 1985.

In the formal statement Monday, Mr. Jackson said that "we must never do anything to comprosing the national interest or national security; having said that, however, we must be will-ing to talk with anyone to free innocent American hostages." He nocent American hostages." He on the issue of South Africa.

ial concessions.

Asked how he defined material

in his statement Mr. Jackson referred to reports that Renamo, the guerrilla force backed by South Af-In his statement Mr. Jackson re-

"Does this not qualify as state-Mr. Jackson has often boasted of sponsored terrorism?" he asked. "I

Late Monday, Mr. Jackson an-Lieutenant Goodman's plane nounced he was going to Washingwas shot down Dec. 4, 1983, during ton on Tuesday to meet with African ambassadors and members of Congress about the situation in

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SANDEMAN FOUNDERS RESERVE PORT No Longer Reserved To The English.

slide of previous decades has been rarrested," he said, "and we have Segum the long and we have sonable standards." Construct of The report sited a remindal. onable standards." The report cited a previously unphich the Describing entities of the previously inspection of the property of the previously inspection of th

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service SEOUL — President Roh Tae legislative elections Tuesday although his Democratic Justice Party is unlikely to a state of the past several years, and doubts about Mr. Roh's movement back into a more rigor- legislative elections Tuesday al-On the other hand, Mr. Bennett ty is unlikely to win a majority of

ing well enough, and we are not Mr. Roh was elected with a 37 party. percent plurality in December in the first free contest in South Korea

eas.

"Good schools for disadvanparty officials said they will be taged and minority children are pleased to win 40 percent of the punch too rare, and the dropout rate popular vote and 55 percent of the 299 seats in the National Assembly.

The election appears to be taking place in an atmosphere of diminished expectations and some frustration, with predictions that voter

e declared.

"Everyone's promising new, fresh politics, but I don't see that people who now think it will take more time to have a true era of democracy."

While some voters praised Mr. Roh's conciliatory and unassuming style, others said they are disapposition objections, favors conser-pointed that the upheavals of last vear failed to produce greater year failed to produce greater change, leaving the ruling elite es-

Student protests forced then-President Chun Doo Hwan to al-low a direct election, but the split opposition allowed Mr. Roh, a retired army general and Mr. Chun's

Cameroonians turned out in large
neumbers to vote for Paul Biya, the incumbent president, in general elections Sunday, according to early returns published Monday.

Mr. Biya, 55, who succeeded Mr. Biya, 56, who succeeded Mr. Biya, 57, who succeeded Mr. Biya, 58, who succeeded Mr. Biya, 59, who succeeded Mr. B

cause the opposition parties are so divided," she said.

Many voters said they doubted that Mr. Roh represented a break

with the authoritarian governments of South Korea's past, as he con-In particular, recent allegations

of corruption among Mr. Chun's deeds, have shaken the governing

.. He said that "curricular foolish- in 16 years. He will be aided once support he says he needs to enact economic growth, reconciliation with the Communist world and successful staging of the Olympic Games in September. He can count on the

Koreans, especially older voters and farmers, who view his party as a guarantor of stability and steadfast resistance to North Korea. He also has won the affection of some voters with his cheerful mien, a contrast to the door and sometimes imperious image of his predecessor. I saw him answer questions at

his news conference yesterday for an hour and a half, and he was smiling the whole time," said Park Kyung Soon, 67.

The party also enjoys an over-whelming financial advantage. And since the central government appoints all local officials, from provincial governors to village headmen, the party can count on the help of powerful local ma-

Moreover, the election law, rammed through the National As-sembly earlier this year despite op-"bonus seats" designed to give even a close winner a sizable edge in the legislature.

chosen successor, to slip in with minority support.

Voters also appear disgruntled with the opposition's continuing inability to present a common a 16-meter (53-foot) stretch of fac-At a sparsely attended rally Satforuffication had fallen.



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For Safe American Skies

Is flying safe? No doubt about it, the President's Aviation Safety Commission says in the modernization of traffic control genreassuringly in its new report. But air safety in America could deteriorate unless regulators are given the bureaucratic incentives and financial resources to keep up with the rapid-

ly changing needs of the air traffic system.

The commission's key recommendation is an independent federal aviation agency headed by a safety "czar." That would not make flying perfectly safe or end traffic delays overnight, but it could untangle the complex politics and economics that now hinder rational management of airspace. The seven commissioners, drawn from in-

dustry, law and universities, agreed that commercial aviation has never been safer. In spite of a 55 percent increase in passengers in the decade since deregulation, the number of accidents and fatalities has declined.

Nor is the commission inclined to give much credence to the argument that economic pressures push airlines to cut the current "margin of safety." The rate of accidents related to improper maintenance or poor pilot training is down sharply.

But not every conclusion is rosy. The report argues that the measures needed to keep the skies safe have exacted a heavy price in passenger delays. More sobering. the commission portrays an air safety sys-tem that could break down in the future. FAA administrators, bedeviled by budgetary uncertainties and inconsistent direction from the Transportation Department and the White House, have neither the money nor the incentives to plan for the long term.

Inflexible rules and pay scales make it difficult to assign the most competent per-sonnel to the most critical jobs. Responsi-

The commission's proposal would create an independent air safety agency along lines roughly similar to the Federal Reserve. The agency would be removed from cabinet iurisdiction and funded by user fees rather

than congressional appropriations.

Primary responsibility for safety would rest with a czar who has broad planning and operational powers. The czar would be overseen by nine governors, to be con-firmed by the Senate. Freed from many bureaucratic and political constraints, the new safety agency would be able to streamline procurement, pay to attract first-rate personnel to locations with high living costs, and commit billions to modernization without being paralyzed by the stop-go

congressional budget process.

The proposed reorganization leaves loose ends. It is not clear, for example, whether pressure from users would suffice to prevent the agency from "gold-plating" safety systems or paying exorbitant salaries. Nor is it clear whether an agency whose primary mission is safety would be able to handle essentially economic questions, like how best to cope with rush-hour congestion.

But the proposal is the most sophisticated attempt yet to remove administration and planning of air safety from day-to-day politics while maintaining political accountability. It deserves sympathetic consideration from a Congress and administration that have been quick to complain about air safety issues and slow to find ways to resolve them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When a Big Bank Fails

bank collapse. The risks to the rest of the economy are too obvious. The unavoidable alternative, when big banks begin to sink, is the kind of tacit and temporary nationalization that you are seeing at First RepublicBank of Dallas.

Even the Reagan administration shrinks - and very wisely - from the consequences of applying the Darwinian rule of survival to banks. When one goes down it can take others with it. First RepublicBank is the largest in Texas, and most of the other big Texas banks are already in one or another degree of trouble. Commercial companies would be threatened as their accustomed sources of credit disappeared. It is true that there is now a double standard in banking regulation. Small banks can be allowed to fail and big banks cannot. That may not be fair, but the regulators have been driven to it by hard necessity.

The nationalization of First Republic-

Bank is proceeding one reluctant step at a time, as more bad news appears. Last month the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation injected \$1 billion into the bank to keep it going. Now, with the discovery that the bank's first-quarter losses were \$1.5 billion, the regulators have taken another step. The bank's chairman has been re-

placed by the regulators' nominee, Albert

V. Casey. Most of its senior management have left. With the stock selling at \$1.25, the shareholders have been all but wiped out. The regulators will now presumably try to do what they did with Continental Illinois, the Chicago bank that they bailed out in 1984. Under government control the bank worked its way back to health and was eventually able to raise the capital to return itself to private ownership. It will be a slower and harder job in Texas because of the deep decline in the economy there.

That is why the trend toward interstate banking is an important contributor to financial safety and stability. Until recently, with a few exceptions, state and federal law prevented banks from crossing state lines. A widespread populist conviction held that small local banks were friendlier and more generous than the big money-center banks an idea that lives vigorously on despite the total absence of supporting evidence. But the prohibition on interstate banking has created a system excessively vulnerable to the kind of local depression through which Texas has gone. Whatever errors of their own they may have made, the big Texas banks grew under rules that tied their fortunes excessively to the price of oil.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

They Built the Berlin Wall

Is [Mikhail] Gorbachev's appeal to coman old idea: the idea that Western Europe can be persuaded to wave American protection goodbye, so that Russia is the only superpower left around the place?

If Europe is ever to be more than a geographical expression, it has to be able to thrive on the free competition of ideas among free-thinking peoples. Ever since the Reformation, that concept has been at the core of what Western Europe understands by "European civilization." It is this, not muclear missiles, that links Europe and America. Several of Mr. Gorbachev's new thoughts

- on arms control and how to run an economy - came to him out of the West. There is merit in some of his other ideas. But Europe is still a pair of semi-detached houses in which two different sorts of people live two different kinds of life. It is worth reminding Mr. Gorbachev, and overbeguiled people in the West, that Europe's partitions were put up by Russia and its allies. They built the Berlin Wall. They will have to take the walls down, if Europe is to be more than a word on the map.

- The Economist (London).

Botha vs. the Extreme Right

President P. W. Botha's reassertion last week of the need for political reforms was a courageous repudiation of those who wish to take South Africa back to the days of Henrik Verwoerd and the grand apartheid design. But it did not dispel the impression that the president remains bogged down by the complexities of his country's crisis. He is besieged by white South Africa's extreme right, presides over a divided Afrikaner volk, is unable to win over moderate whites. and is denounced by the overwhelming majority of black South Africans.

Yet it must be acknowledged that Mr. Botha's effort to put life into the reform program he launched is a brave one, when considered in the context of white politics. The threat from the extreme right is real. Some 30 percent of the white electorate voted for the two extreme right parties in

the general election of May 1987. Their support has since increased. If the voting pattern at the last three by-elections were tive Party could win over 60 of the 176 white seats. Many National Party members of Parliament are thought to be closet Conservatives who might cross the floor.

As things stand, the next general election must be held by April 1990. It is quite possible, however, that Mr. Botha may be able to postpone the poll to 1992. If he does win this breathing space, he will have more time in which to remedy one of the fundamental flaws in his strategy. It is not possible to secure the participation of black South Africans in efforts to work out a new political system for the country, while at the same time imprisoning many of their leaders.

The Financial Times (London).

A Political Time Bomb

A political time bomb ticks away as a Senate subcommittee investigating narcotics and terrorism raises unavoidable questions about Reagan administration knowledge of contra drug dealing. Former diplomats, senior military commanders, ex-contra chief-tains and convicted drug dealers paint an ugly picture. In many cases, a veneer of anticommunism was reason enough to tolerate affiliations with drug traffickers. In short, maintaining support for the anti-Sandinist contras was more important to the administration than resolutely saying no to drugs. How these compromises will play out in 1988 presidential politics is unknown, but the testimony and evidence presented to the committee should sicken North Americans whose daily lives are tormented by drugs in their homes or neighborhoods.

- The Seattle Times.

One of the most surprising aspects of the Reagan administration is that it has lost the war on drugs. Despite all of the talk and all of the money spent, the results of the administration's assault on narcotics trafficking have been dismal. Cocaine shipments into the United States have soared during Mr. Reagan's presidency.

- The Daily Astorian (Astoria, Oregon).

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Israel at 40: Settler Justice Sets the Agenda Latin Shump

PARIS — Whatever chance there might have been for early negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors is now gone. The fragile hopes raised by Secretary of State George Shultz have been destroyed by events of the last three weeks.

The assassination of Abu Jihad, the number two PLO leader, has strengthened the most radi-cal elements in the PLO. No Palestinian who matters is going to come forward now to talk of peace with Israel. Neither, in all likelihood, is King Hussein or any other Arab leader. Ezer Weizman, a member of Israel's inner cabi-

net who wants to find a way to peace with the Palestinians, put the fact bluntly on Israeli army radio. The assassination, he said, "distances the peace process and will bring greater hostility."

That was a predictable result of killing Abu

Jihad. It must have been anticipated when the government ordered the attack. So the assassination showed that effective political power is now in the hands of men who care little about peace negotiations or indeed are opposed to the idea.

Behind the facade of Israel's national unity government, the policy that matters is being made by the right: Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, his Likud party and even more extreme elements. That was evident in the handling of the other important event of recent weeks; the incident in the West Bank village of Beita on April 6, when two Pales-tinians and a 15-year-old Israeli girl were killed. The girl, first reported killed by a stone, was found by an army inquiry to have been shot. The

army had forbidden to carry a gun. Much worse might have happened if a Beita villager, Mah-moud Gurub Ben Shamma, had not grabbed the

Justice Louis Brandeis wrote 60 years ago that from a known fanatic and killer?

The answer to that question: settler justice. Settlers in the West Bank include religious-nationion or get out. Many agree with Rabbi Kahane's policy: forced expulsion of all Arabs.

Fear of the settlers drove the government's pol-

By Anthony Lewis

the American presidential campaign

there has been an echoing - can one

say craven? — silence on this issue. Israelis, meanwhile, are not silent.

They debate what Americans fail to

debate, and do so with passion and

anguish. Prime Minister Shamir's

policies are furiously challenged by

Secretary of State George Shultz has urged Mr. Shamir to change

course, and has lent tacit support to

the Labor opposition led by Shimon Peres, but words in this affair count

many of his fellow citizens.

bullet came from the gun of a guard who accom-panied a group of Israeli hikers: an extremist follower of Rabbi Meir Kahane whom the Israeli gun and bent the barrel, making it unusable.

Israel deported Mr. Ben Shamma and five other residents of Beita. As always in these cases, there were no charges, no trial, just a quick dumping of the men into Lebanon. As always, Israel spurned objections from the United States that for an occupying power to throw people out of their homeland violates international law.

deporting a man from his home may deprive him of "all that makes life worth living." What kind of justice has Israel come to that it deports a Palestinan who may have saved lives by grabbing a gun

alist fanatics who make no secret of their belief that the 1.5 million Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories must submit to Israeli domin-

icy after the Beita incident. To appease the settlers'

anger, officials gave the order to blow up 14 houses in Beita — again without a semblance of justice. The deportation orders followed. The Beita affair showed how little moderation the Labor Party brings to the government now. Its leader, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, defended

the summary deportations, saying "We are not deporting residents, just inciters and agitators and extremists." Another conviction without a trial. And what was done after Beita still was not And what was done after Beita still was not enough to satisfy the settlers. They demanded that the government also deport Palestinian moderates who have spoken out in the past for negotiations and peace. The New Republic, an American magazine highly supportive of Israel, summed up the political import of the Beita incident as follows: "It reminded israelis of the extent to which they are, in feet bestreen to their own feetings and madmen."

fact, hostage to their own fanatics and madmen. fact, hostage to their own fanatics and madmed.

The deepest irony of Israel's hard-line policies in the West Bank and Gaza is that they are privately opposed by the top ranks of the army. The commanders know that kowtowing to the settlers makes security not less but more difficult. They fear that the course of rejectionism and injustice will increase tensions with the Palestinians and imperit the state. Perhaps the 40th amiversary of Israel will make people recall the aspirations that accommanied the

people recall the aspirations that accompanied the dreams. Justice Brandeis was not only a great Supreme Court justice; he was the leading American Zionist of his time. I think he would look at where Israel is going today and be heartsick.

The New York Times.

for little. U.S. government aid un-derwrites what Israel is doing.

Americans therefore bear a re-

sponsibility for this policy of territo-

rial annexation and repression — a policy which, opinion polls show,

most Americans oppose. To contin-

ue in this way is not simply hypocri-

sy; it is to abdicate moral responsi-

bility. By doing that, Americans and

their leaders betray all those inside

Israel who are desperately attempting to rescue their nation from the void which draws it.

International Herald Tribune.
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America Endorses Israeli Policies It Doesn't Want

P ARIS — The Palestmian uprising in Israel's occupied territories has By William Pfaff within those borders of "the most

this impasse. They recognize the in-

the Palestinians by other Arab

Do Americans hold Israel to a

higher standard of conduct than Syr-

ia or Uganda or South Africa? Of

course they do. They have always

done so — and so have the Israelis

The American government has ex-pressed formal objection to Israel's

methods of repression and its denial

of rights to the Palestinians in the

occupied territories. It does nothing,

however, to give practical force to that objection. Last Thursday, Presi-

dent Reagan and Mr. Shamir signed

a new memorandum of agreement

reaffirming security and economic

themselves, until now.

why they have supported Israel.

provoked a grave and possibly transforming crisis among the Jewish population of that state. "The writing was basic human rights." Most Americans surely do not endorse the killing of rioters; Mr. Shamir's policy of "might, power and beatings"; the arbitrary destruction of houses and crops as exemplary punishment of whole communities. there for years, but most Israelis never bothered to read it," the Israeli novelist Amos Elon wrote earlier this year. "The disorienting abstractions of national and international political rhe-Obviously, most Americans comprehend the terrible history that has brought Israelis and Palestinians to

toric and the ceaseless talk of a nonexistent 'peace process,' even among the sensitive, produced a numbness. Self-deception became a prerequisite for survival. Many overlooked the simple fact that since 1967 Israel has transigence and terrorism practiced by Palestinians, and the exploitation not been able to win a war. Other Israelis were blinded by a governments. They grasp why Israelis react as they do. All this has been plain to Americans for years. That is

nationalist and religious rhetoric and by the apparent ease and low maintenance costs of a military occupation that for more than two decades has held 1.5 million Palestinians as pawns, bargaining chips, and as a source of cheap menial labor, while denying them the most basic human right All that now is blasted. In the 40th

year of Israel's existence, the future of the nation itself was thrown into question by the Palestinian uprising and its implications.

When the uprising began, Israel's voters were almost evenly divided be-

tween those prepared to compromise for the sake of peace, and yield territories if peace could be bought that way, and those set on a Great Israel incorporating the occupied territories, with their Arab population either held in permanent subordination or expelled. Now what? It is not yet possible to say whether the uprising has tipped the political balance among Israel's voters. It certainly has hardened the

convictions of the committed. But has it produced change? Elections are es-sential in order to bring an end to Israel's present incapacity to make a serious and positive response to what is happening to the country.

It may well be that an election will

reveal a continued, paralytic division between the forces grouped around Labor and Likud. If that is so then it is hard not to think that the future belongs to the annexationist right, and that there will be mounting emigration among the others, intensified repression of the Palestinians and sooner or later, one supposes, new war.

It may be that Israel is irrevocably

caught up in one of those terrible struggles of whole peoples which have fulls but no solutions, lasting forever --- so long as one person survives on each side to tear with nails and teeth at the survivor on the other. If so, prayer, not politics, is needed.

Yet what is the United States doing by making possible a repression of the Palestinians by methods, under the government of Yitzhak Shamir, which appall Americans? The majority of Americans do not endorse Israel's permanent annexation of the West Bank and Gaza; they recoil

WASHINGTON — When it comes to corruption in public

office, the United States has an atti-

tude problem. At best, it is not so much apathy as resignation: "What are you going to do? You can't fight city hall." At worst, public attitudes

make it almost impossible for law en-

forcement to root out corrupt officials.

to discuss the reasons I recently re-

signed from my Justice Department

post. But before I take up a new

position in the private sector, I would

like to underscore a concern that in-

creasingly troubled me throughout

my years of involvement in law en-

forcement. My concern is that, while

Americans frequently deride other

countries for corruption in their pub-

lic institutions, they greatly underrate

public corruption as a political and

economic problem at home.

The Justice Department is now fil-

ing five times as many criminal cases

against corrupt public officials na-tionwide as it did a decade ago, yet

national indignation seems to be re-

served for narcotics-related corrup-tion south of the border. This indif-

ference is costly in many ways.

Corruption feeds on itself. Most people do not realize what a slippery slope public corruption is. As a federal pro-

hundreds of cases of corrupt officials.

I recall a police officer who had become entirely corrupt, explaining that it had all started when he took

free cups of coffee from a local sub-

marine sandwich shop in Boston ---

then free subs, then \$10 bills in the

wax paper wrapped around the subs, and pretty soon he was on the "pad."

Another example of this snowball-

ing effect occurred in the so-called

secutor from 1981 to 1988, I review

They mostly started small."

This is not the time or place for me

from the denial to the Palestinians

Chinese Reformers Have to Do Better cultural relaxation that glasnost brought to the Soviet Union. There is little in China to compare to Soviet soul-By Geneva Overholser

links between the two countries. In 'We're turning 40 but I just don't feel like celebrating this year.'

N EW YORK — Western analysts talk of reform, Soviet and Chinese, in one breath. Not the Chinese. They have been at this reform business for a decade. They see the Russians as upstarts with greater problems and more entrenched habits. Indeed, the traveler to China is struck by an economic vitality and consumerism beyond Moscow's dreams. When it comes to political and cultural relaxation, though, the Soviet Union's reforms surpass those in China. Almost condescendingly, the Chinese contend that

they have reformed much more and much better than the Russians. They laid a firm foundation with quick success in agricultural reform. The resulting rise in living standards built popular support for reform. True, a visitor to China familiar with the Soviet Union is struck by the bustling free markets, hawkers and

advertisements. Which acquaintance has a new refrigerator, what the new shoes cost, how much more the taxi driver makes than the teacher - these are the topics discussed everywhere. The unfortunate Russians, the Chinese note, must overturn habits of 70 years, while their own Marxism has been around only 40 years. Soviet communism was just "a model that appeared

owing to specific conditions at that time in that country and as a result of bitter struggles," according to one Chinese academic. The Chinese are far more creative. As a Western analyst said, "They got rid of Lenin, they got rid of Mao and they've done wonders with Marx."

searching over Stalin's excesses, to the thousands of independent groups springing up or to the effort to stir people into activism. One Chinese said that many fellow intellectuals envy the Soviet intelligentsia and find Mikhail Gorbachev remarkably courageous. The Chinese fear of chaos, he thinks, is too great for such reforms. Visiting Westerners often do not expect to find Chi-

nese society rigidly controlled. Many an American has returned from Moscow amazed at having traveled alone to the end of a subway line with no evident retinue of KGB men. The same American will go to China forgetting that it, too, is governed by an autocratic regime. But Western residents do not forget. Their homes, cars

and offices are bugged. They tell of wanting to invite Chinese to their homes but knowing that the invitation could embarrass their guests. Western teachers see otherwise voluble students clam up, eyeing the political secretary in every class, when a touchy subject like Taiwan or Tibet comes up. China will not let the U.S. Information Agency open a library in Beijing.

However they may wish to keep economic reforms separate from cultural change, China's leaders are encountering inevitable links. China is no longer immune to world opinion. Now that Westerners may hope to have some small influence on the course of change, it is more important than ever to recognize the shortcomines in reform as well as the successes, and in

Beijing no less than in Moscow. What is missing in all this change is the political and The New York Times

By William F. Weld

Corruption: Americans Need to Take It Seriously

The writer served as U.S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts from 1981 to 1986 and as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division from 1986 until his resignation on March 29. This is the first of two articles.

River Cops case in Miami, involving you get when inspectors are paid corruption within the narcotics division of the Miami Police Department. One of the lead defendants had been a decorated patrolman. He started to keep the relatively small amounts of petty cash he happened to find in drug dealers cars. Soon he was keeping larger and larger discoveries, including at one point 5,000 pounds of marijuana. He graduated to robbing boats and houses, and eventually made millions selling vast quantities of cocaine to dealers.

A former Boston police commissioner, describing corruption on his force, once said, "There are grass-eaters and there are meat-eaters. The grass-eaters will take a reason able amount. The meat-eaters will rip into everything they can get."
My experience is that, at least in the world of public corruption, grasseaters evolve into meat-eaters.

Corruption has many victims. Part of the job facing law enforcement is to persuade people to become intoler-ant of corruption — even, or perhaps especially, petry corruption. Here we have to grapple with a fairly wide-spread public attitude that minor peccadillos and exchanges of "favors" are a cost of politics, the grease that makes government

work" — in short, a victimless crime. The truth is that public corruption offenses affect all citizens directly and personally, particularly those at the lower end of the income scale. Recent cases in Atlanta, Boston and New York have demonstrated what Law enforcement becomes even

ly in the poorest areas of town. Recent cases in Chicago and Philadelphia demonstrate what you get when judges and lawyers line their pockets: You get rapacious criminals sprung loose to line the street. Taxpayers foot the bill. Corruption also has a geometric impact on the public treasury. Don't think that the

businessman who has to make a payoff or an illegally large "campaign contribution" to win or keep a government contract is going to eat the cost of that bribe. That dollar figure will be plowed back into the cost of his public contract and passed right on to the taxpayers, with interest.

Good people avoid public service. Of even greater concern is the long-term

impact of corruption on civic life. A perception that the system is corrupt or rigged will, by a political Gresh-am's Law, eventually drive the good players out of the game. I saw that happen in Massachusetts, when I was engaged in the private practice of law: Many reputable contractors, architects and engineers simply refused to bid on government contracts. Beyoud a certain point, if Americans acquiesce in the notion that politics and public life are a "dirty business. the result will be to dissuade honest and able citizens from seeking public office in the first place.

harder. From a law enforcement perspective, any public perception that corruption hurts no one makes it much harder to do the job. If witnesses do not see bribery or extortion as serious crimes, they will not want to come forward, will not see the need to testify and will not cooperate in investigations. Prosecutors who are reluctant to challenge the power structure, and judges who let corrupt officials stay on the street, unwittingly contribute to this problem. The Washington Post.

International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Republican Duty LONDON - The Standard says: We have little doubt that the mani-

festo of the Comte de Paris will fall flat on the ears of the French people. Perhaps, indeed, the flowing sentences will have precisely the oppo-site effect that they were intended to have. They will cause the Republi-cans to dismiss for a time their scandalous dissensions and animosities, and to close up their ranks against the and to close up their ramas against me foe. In spite of its seventeen years of inefficiency and of blundering, the Republic would, in all probability. obtain a majority of votes in an honestly conducted plebiscite. The Comte de Paris would, in our opin-ion, have done well to hold his peace. France has had too many words ad-dressed to it to be much moved by these verbal demonstrations."

1913: America's Cup

races for the famous old America's Cup is now virtually assured." The Boston Post says: "There will be a race in 1914 and a good one. Hats off to Lipton for making it possible."

naval bases in Eire is provided for in a treaty of peace and friendship-signed in Downing Street fon April 25] by representatives of Eire and of the United Kingdom of Great Britant NEW YORK — Regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's Irish challenge for 26 counties of Eire, but he has con-sented to postpone this agriculture.

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By Gert Rosenthal

ANTIAGO - Latin America O does not often appear on the front pages of the Western press these days. When it does, we can expect to read about turned in Cean expect to read page turned by the company of the cean expect to read page turned tu tral America and Panama, howevents in Mexico could affect the United States, the role of some countries in the supply of narcotics, and sometimes, their role in the internal tional debt problem. Of less immediate interest to most readers in the industrialized nations, but potentially of far greater importance to them in the years to come, is Latin American ca's economic slump in the 1980s.

In the 30 years after World War II, the region made impressive progress. Per capita gross domestic-product expanded by roughly 15 percent a year; the real income of the average Latin American more than doubled. During the same period, while the population graw from 150 million to 340 million, the many ber living in urban areas increased from 40 percent to 63 percent. Hinteracy rates dropped from 42 percent les 20 percent. Extensive transportation and communications systems were and communications systems were developed. The power supply and creased 15-fold. Productive capacity was greatly expanded and diversified. Although income distribution mained highly inequitable, few Lang. Americans were not touched in one

way or another by modernization. The value of exports grew from \$6.8 billion to \$104 billion between 1950 and 1980, though diversification occurred mostly in basic commodities, on which the region continues to rely for mostly

the region continues to rely for most of its foreign exchange earnings.

In the early 1980s a complex array of factors brought progress to a ball.

Among those factors, masfixient diversification to nontraditional exports played a part, as world demand for most basic commodities softeness. and prices fell. Many countries in the region tried to stave off adjusting to the new circumstances by borrowing heavily. The response of lenders was to withdraw from the market com-pounding the region's difficulties. Many governments were late in rec-ognizing the impact of fundamental changes in the world economy.

Today, for the region as whole, real per capita gross domestic product is 6 percent lower than in 1980. For more than half of the countries, the decline has been more than 10 percent; for a few, more than 20 percent. This means that even if recent trends were to reverse, several years would pass before 1980 levels of material welfare were restored. At least in this limited respect, the 1980s will genuinely turnout to have been a lost decade.

Real wages have fallen, in some

cases dramatically, while unemployment and underemployment have increased. The urban middle class has been hit particularly hard. Governments are under considerable pressure to redress the situation at a time when financial constraints greatly limit their capacity to act.

Overcoming the region's economic crisis is its priority for the 1990s and beyond. It should also be a matter of concern to the international community. Not only are welfare and the consolidation of democratic process es threatened in Latin America, but its continued recession could deter growth of world trade. In 1981, Latin. America imported \$98 billion in 200ds; by the middle of the decade,

this figure had dropped by half. In order to bring about a turn-around, three conditions have to be met: acceptable growth in the OECD countries coupled with an open international trading system in order to achieve a faster expansion of world trade; a reversal of the flow of money out of the region; and structural changes in productive and social sys-

tems to ensure dynamic growth.

The Uruguay round of GATT negotiations offers an opportunity for progress in eliminating barriers to trade. Much better management of the debt overhang will be required well as increased access to fresh financing. And the Latin Americans themselves will have to make systematic efforts in the areas of macrocconomic policy and structural reforms to achieve more competitive econo-

mies and more equitable societies. Efforts to achieve these three conditions will have to be simultaneous so that they will reinforce one anothcr. The region has the required re-sources and creative capacity. It is to. be hoped that the international community will do its part in improving the global economic environment.

The writer, a Guatemalan, is executive secretary of the UN Economic Commis-sion for Latin America and the Caribbeon. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Telegraph

the America's Cup, the Philadelphia Press says: "All true yachtsmen will rejoice that another thrilling series of 1938: Anglo-Irish Pact

LONDON - Surrender of British

the United Kingdom of Great Britan and Northern Ireland. The tariff wat between the two countries and the dispute over the land ammines are settled by today's decree. Only the question of partition remains usefuled. Earnon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, has not abandoned his demand for the union of the six. his demand for the union of the six counties of Northern Ireland with the

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OPINION

s Bad New All Around

By Gert Rosentha

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Average in the life Maria American Register or and the state of the Charles of the will be the democracy's greatest resource. The Contract of the Contract o No at Laboratory THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE The part of the Art of Section (1997). The section of the section 1 : 1014 : 12일 45년 reflected to the profit.

What Candidate Will Care for the Kids? WASHINGTON —The sleeper do-mestic issue in the 1988 election

campaign will be one that hits home hard: child care. Well over half of U.S. women with preschool or school-age children are at work, and many of the others would

has become a top national priority. "Even politicians whose main interest is putting welfare mothers to work," writes Li Schorr in "Within Our Reach," a new, must-read book for po-"litical activists, "have recognized that they cannot achieve their objectives without vastly expanded and improved

arrangements for child care." Although the federal government has already set a target of \$7 billion a year "in aid and tax credits for child care, nobody disputes the growing need for more and better care. The issue is who

will provide it and who will get it. The Democratic answer, as usual, calls for more federal aid. Senator Christopher Dodd's bill calls for \$2.5 billion a year to start, aimed at the poor. The example always cited is Head Start, which was the crown jewel of the War on Poverty. Jesse Jackson has already upped the ante in demands for more direct aid, and Michael Dukakis cites press clips about Massachusetts having "the nation's most comprehensive,

state supported day care system."

The Republican most alert to the changing needs of families is Senator Oran Hatch of Utah, who threatens to give conservatism a heart. His \$375 million bill, derided by Democrats for not sufficiently busting the budget, is geared toward local initiatives and private en-terprise, and it would open the system to children of the middle class.

The Hatch alternative also deals with the matter of control. He would put the establishment of standards and licenses with the states — a devolution of power always anathema to the Democrats and permit churches and religious schools to take an active part in the nation's child-care effort.

Control is important; well-meaning federal bureaucrats are already moving in on higher education and would like to dominate preschool care. Conservatives are not mutty to recall Lenin's boast, "Give us the child for eight years and it will be Bolshevist forever." Washington's control of preschool and afterschool care might not produce little Gorbachevs, but it would not produce the diversity and individuality that are a

Other conservatives, however, are much too himg up on the notion that they might appear to be discouraging mothers

Letters intended for publication total be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to ing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

By William Safire

Control of the second of the s

from staying home and taking care of their own kids. All right, give everybody a new-baby tax credit and reassure nonworking mothers that parental care is the best child care; but let us not deny that approach. Ideas range from child-care work if they could, which means that a wide-ranging approach to child care the great majority of working parents has become a top national priority. need help with child care now.

widely aimed aid as "baby sitters for yuppies"; the mother who is a steel-Worker-parents can be more p worker is no yuppie. By addressing the concerns of the two-worker family at the start, it is possible to avoid segregating a

new generation of the underclass.

Where is the Reagan administration on this? Late. William Bennett, the ordinarily gutsy secretary of education (and a possible vice president in a Bush ad-ministration), has shown a cautious interest in current congressional proposals but wants federal aid only for the poor.

The member of the cabinet who has stepped into the vacuum is the new secretary of labor, Ann McLaughlin. She quickly assembled a data base, cor-

rectly characterized the coming battle

as "a work-force issue" (not a welfare issue), and steered the internal policy dispute into the economic council of

Treasury Secretary James Baker.
The energized Department of Labor is now working overtime on a plan drawvouchers to liability insurance guarantees; to a care-givers' corps, to incentives Liberals are mistaken to derogate for companies and unions to develop

Worker-parents can be more produc tive workers and better parents when companies provide on-site day care. (Call it "child care," though; days don't need care.) That is where the big boom in new facilities could begin right away, with local initiation and control, class-blind and race-blind. Scores of companies have already taken the lead; if the Republicans cannot encourage this job reward to become part of the

corporate culture, who can? Come to think of it, Vice President George Bush is a member of the Reagan team. Where is he in this internal administration struggle?

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Anti-Hijack Suggestions: Pilots' List and Cost Liability

After this latest hijacking, I have a small plea: Would pilots please publish a regular list of airports and airlines that have low security standards? The flying public could use the only power it has left; the secondary property of set using the secondary property property of set using the secondary property property of set using the secondary property of set using the secondary property proper left: the economic pressure of not using suspect airports or carriers. I, for one, would like to see my family this summer. PETER QUAYLE.

If countries at whose airports hijackers

board planes were to be financially liable

for all costs arising from the event, per-

An EC Role in Ulster

The European Community could play a significant role in Northern Ireland. I would support the creation of a special European Protectorate State there. This would have a peacekeeping force repre-senting the EC as a whole, thus allowing the British army to withdraw. The objective would ultimately be the forming of an integrated police force drawn from both Northern Irish communities in an attempt to halt the violence.

A package of economic and social measures could be developed for the region by EC institutions, depending for its economic success on continued financial support from Britain and perhaps also from the United States, if it could be prevailed upon to help. I would suggest that these measures be implemented over a trial period of 15 years. This proposal is somewhat radical. but it must be remembered that no previous political measure has been suc-

Congratulations to the government of Kuwait for its courage and patience. The only way to deal with terrorists is not to give in to their demands, as Kuwait has shown the world.

PETER ADAMS.

EC Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament are constantly involved in solutions to political problems around the world. Surely their competence and credibility would be enhanced by a successful solution to a serious internal crisis.

T. J. MAHER. Member of the European Parliament from Ireland. Strasbourg, France.

Money Won't Be Enough

Syed Hussein Alatas's prescription for stopping venality in Southeast Asia - higher salaries for civil servants and administrators - makes one wonder what country he has in mind ("For a Campaign to Combat Venatity in South-east Asia," March 30). Surely not Singa-pore, which he holds up as an example. In the last 10 years that tiny country has witnessed for starters; the suicide of a housing board member upon allegacessful in reducing violence and achievious of receiving bribes; the flight from ing stability in Northern Ireland. The justice of a leading shareholder of one of

stock fraud; the recent conviction of the manager of a state-owned trading company for misappropriation in the re-export of banned weapons to a proscribed Middle Eastern country. All of

these men enjoyed very high salaries relative to the Singapore average. Higher salaries appear to raise the stakes, but surely do not even slow corruption, as Ivan Boesky well knows. The fight against corruption would be better carried out not by buying it off with higher salaries (which many poorer na-tions cannot afford) but by an independent judiciary, an unfettered opposition and an investigative press.

JAN B. GORDON.

In Defense of the Pope

Never did I think I would write to you in defense of the pope, but the combined attacks on his encyclical by your assembled right-wingers (William Safire on Feb. 23, A. M. Rosenthal and William F. Buckley Jr. on March 16) are too much. Has Mr. Rosenthal forgotten that freedom denied, police rule imposed. whole nations imprisoned" applies to many Western nations also? South Africa and Chile are prime examples. Greece, Spain, Portugal and Turkey were dictatorships until recently. In Poland, the killing of an opposition priest caused a national and international out-

of frequent occurrence. Does Mr. Safire really believe that we live in a world based on "John Locke's idea of property as the product of labor"? Is he really suggesting that West-erners work so much harder than people

rage. In Latin America such killings are

the larger banks after allegations of in the Third World as to justify the enomious discrepancies in wealth?

As for Mr. Buckley's Christian blood oiling with indignation, should this not be directed against the so-called Christian societies where compassion has been replaced by the rule of money? JAKOB VON UEXKULL

Member of the European Parliament from West Germany, London.

White News, Black News

Tucked away at the bottom of Page 5 in your April 1 edition was a small report stating that South Africa had sentenced to death two white police officers for murdering two nonwhite drug dealers. Had it been the reverse case, the news would have hit the front page, with Amnesty International up in arms and heads of states pleading for clemency. Are we using two yardsticks?

JACQUES A. BOUMA. Villars-sur-Glåne, Switzerland.

Boycotts Don't Work

Regarding "To Japan, South Africa Is Just a Market" (Opinion, April 7):

Why should Japan be coerced into following America's wrongheaded policy of sanctions against South Africa? Anyone can see that the sanctions are hurting the very people they are sup-posed to be helping. All the so-called front-line states are trading vigorously with South Africa while calling on the rest of the world to cease trading. After years of sanctions, Fidel Castro of Cuba is still around. It should be obvious that boycotts do not work.

BOB O'CONNER. Frankfurt.

Do the Poor Guys a Favor: Don't Glamorize Drinking

By Steve Allen

voted more than a few sentences to expressing respect and admiration for the amount of alcohol a man could consume without making a fool of himself. But men who write, whether they themselves drink or not, seem to be impressed by an excess that in reality clearly has the most tragic effects.

The habitual use of liquor is annually responsible for suffering many times greater than that occasioned by AIDS. Thousands of innocents are killed yearly in accidents caused by driving while

MEANWHILE

drunk. Countless crimes are committed, barroom brawls and sexual offenses, not to mention the gradual destruction of living tissue that at any given moment is sending millions to their deaths. Why, in the light of this unremitting

wave of destruction and foolishness, anyone should express any emotion beyond sympathy for an alcoholic friend has, since childhood, been something that I could not understand,

There is nothing of the holier-thanthou in this judgment. My mother was a partial alcoholic, as were some of her brothers and sisters, Although alcohol was not the only cause of the destruction of the fabric of my mother's family, the Donahues, it was high on the list of contributing factors.

When I was young, I used to take an occasional drink, and I have, in rare instances, become as intoxicated as anybody else in my social circle. In every instance, I behaved like a boob and later wished I had not done so. Again, I am no saint and have no wish to legislate others' morality. If people wish to drink themselves into a continuing series of bouts of asininity, not to mention eventually the grave, that is their problem, and there are wonderful organizations, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, that stand at the ready to help them.

My argument, then, is not a matter of looking down on the unfortunate drinkers of the world — they have my sympathy. What I object to is the romanticizing, the mindless glamorizing, the endless stories as to who can "carry his liquor." The answer to that one, gentlemen, is nobody at all. Just because a man might be able to walk more or less steadily across a room or not slur too many words in a conversation after several drinks is not to argue that alcohol has no negative effect whatever on him.

As an authority on comedy I am aware that one of the easiest ways in the world to make people laugh is either to pretend to be drunk or to tell stories involving the exaggeration of someone's state of intoxication. This is dependably amusing because, as I have mentioned in other contexts, comedy is about tragedy. I am never favorably impressed when

T OS ANGELES - I have never en- I hear how much alcohol Jackie Gleacountered a woman writer who de- son, Errol Flynn or some other semiaddicted individual could ingest without falling asleep or throwing up. I loved Jackie's comedy but I wish he had not drunk nearly so much. He would probably still be amusing us today if he had not spent so much time as a barfly.
As for Errol Flynn, there was an im-

pressive, handsome and intelligent gentleman. I twice had the pleasure of booking him as a guest on my television comedy program late in his life, and now that he is gone I can comment for the public record on what a pathetic spectacle he presented at the time.

Some of this reality has been revealed. in a comic way, in the film "My Favorite Year," based partly on Flynn's adven-tures on the Sid Caesar show, and on mine, one year when he went to New York to earn a little quick television money to help with his financial prob-lems — problems partly caused by his long history of irresponsible drinking.

A drunken driver once almost killed

my wife, our 8-year-old son, Bill, and myself by careening wildly onto the busy California coast highway directly into beavy traffic coming from right and left. Bill and I were on my motorcycle driving behind Jayne in her station wagon from Santa Barbara to Los Angeles, when I suddenly saw a car lurch forward, cutting across traffic.

Jayne, thank God, slammed on the brakes and swerved. As soon as I saw the smoke from her braking maneuver, I pulled my motorcycle off the road, came to a quick stop, told Bill to remain where he was and ran forward at top speed to apprehend the driver, who had, in the instant, been hit by a Volkswagen driven by an unfortunate young woman who was badly battered in the crash.

As I raced up to his car and pulled his door open, demanding to know what the hell he thought he was doing, he looked up in bleary-eyed panic, stepped on the gas again, and this time hit another car. I later learned that the man was not prosecuted for the peculiar reason that he was an off-duty police officer.

Again, my sympathies to the poor alcoholic and what must be the longsuffering members of his family. But such brain-numbed drunks kill thousands every year, and injure a far greater number, sometimes ruining them for life. So it is not all that amusing or macho, gentlemen, to be told how much old Bill Holden or Humphrey Bogart could put away.

Far too many actors have had their lives and careers partially or totally ruined by heavy drinking. John Barrymore was touched by the muses --- what a fascinating gentleman on stage and screen - but alcohol turned him into a pathetic, old, sick bumbler

The comedian Steve Allen contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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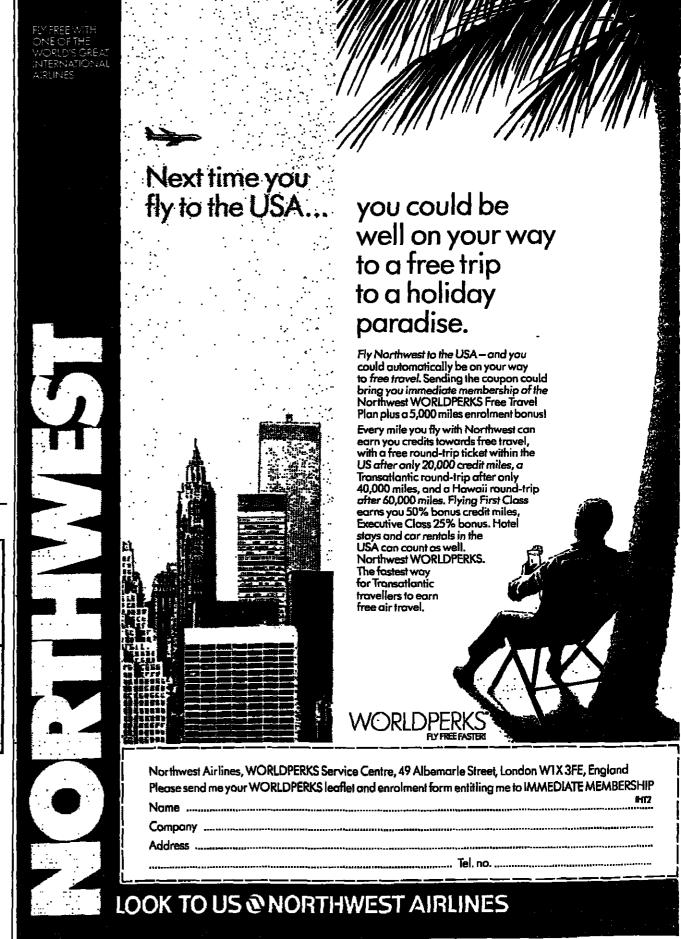
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U.S. High Court Will Reconsider **Civil Rights Ruling**

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court said Monday that it would consider overturning a key civil rights precedent that allows people to sue private citizens for

Four dissenting justices accused the majority of undermining the trust minority groups have in the

In an extraordinary move, the court said it would use a North Carolina case involving charges of on-the-job racial harassment to consider throwing out a 12-year-

In a strongly worded dissent, Justice John Paul Stevens said minority groups might feel betrayed by the court's order calling for reexamination of the 1976 case. "In addition to the impact of today's decision on the faith of vic-

tims of racial discrimination in a stable construction of the civil rights laws, the order must also have a detrimental and enduring impact on the public's perception of the court as an impartial adjudicator," Justice Stevens said. He also accused the five justices

in the majority of indulging in unwise activism by agreeing to review an issue that was not raised by either side in the North Carolina "If the court decides to cast itself

adrift from the constraints imposed by the adversary process and to fashion its own agenda, the consequences for the nation - and for the future of this court as an institution — will be even more serious than any temporary encouragement of previously rejected forms of racial discrimination." Justice Stevens continued.

"The court has inflicted a serious -and unwise - wound upon itself

He was joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Harry A. Blackmm and Thurgood Marshall

PANAMA CITY - Panama's The majority said the dissenters electric company has begun cutting were making it sound like the court off power to apartments of U.S. embassy officials and some U.S. We have of course done no such government offices for failure to thing," the majority said. "It is surely no affront to settled jurispay their bills under a Reagan administration order to withhold such prudence to request argument on

whether a particular precedent should be modified or overruled." The court took the unusual step of calling for re-argument of the racial harassment case in a threepage, unsigned order.

The case, argued on Feb. 29, now will be held over until the court's 1988-89 term, beginning in Octo-

Voting to re-hear the case and expand its scope were Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and Justices Byron R. White, Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia and Anthony M. Kennedy.

The case stems from an appeal by Brenda Patterson, a black woman, who wants to use a post-Civil War law to force her employer, McClean Credit Union, to pay acmal and punitive damages for al-

The court said it would use the case to reconsider a 1976 ruling called Runyon vs. McCrary, that said racially segregated private schools that refuse to admit black students violate the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The law was enacted in the aftermath of the Civil War to ensure that recently freed slaves would enjoy all the rights of citi-

The 1976 ruling has given civil rights groups an important legal weapon to light discrimination by allowing the law to be used as a basis for suits against private indi-

FUROR: Japan Aide's Comments

(Continued from Page 1) the "lingering adherence" to "militaristic fantasy in the minds of not

The Japanese military occupied large parts of China and all of the Korean Peninsula in the years leading up to and during World War II, brutally suppressing opponents of its colonial rule and ultimately leaving a legacy of suspicion and hostility toward Japan in both

Japanese officials said Sunday that Mr. Okuno's comments did not represent official government thinking and expressed concern that the issue could cloud Mr. Takeshita's approaching trip to China, which is planned for August, as well as a trip this weekend by Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

Mr. Okuno said Monday that he ry of imperial Japan. did not intend to offend anyone with his remarks nor did he mean thought it wrong that after the war ous wartime security police.

aspirations. Visits to it by govern-

lost its official government support by order of the U.S. occupation anthorities after the war.

Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone set off anti-Japanese riots in China and caused a storm of protest elsewhere in 1985 when he visited Yasukuni in his official role as prime minister. After that, Mr. Nakasone did not visit the shrine in any official capacity for the rest of

his tenure as prime minister. In September 1986, Mr. Nakasone dismissed his education minister for saying that Japan's annexation of the Korean Peninsula was the result of bilateral agreements rather than an invasion. The minister, Masayuki Fujio, earlier had criticized countries that had accused Tokyo of issuing history books that watered down the histo-

Mr. Okuno was 32 years old when the war ended and at one to say that Japan had not been an point during the war was director aggressor during the war. But he of a prefecture for Japan's notori-

eral Democratic Party, Mr. Okuno During the war Yasukuni was, in was elected to the Diet, the Japaeffect, the official shrine of Japan's nese parliament, for the first time military and thus of its imperial in 1963. He has served in past cabinets as minister of justice and of ment officials are resented in Asian education and was chosen by Mr. countries that were World War II Takeshita in November to serve as victims of the Japanese. Yasukuni head of the National Land Agency.

AFGHAN: Pullback Is Declared these conditions Monday.

(Continued from Page 1) to lead shortly to the siege of Asa-

Maruf, the Western sources said, had been evacuated a week to 10

days ago. It is located about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the border. But the sources said they did not know exactly when the army had left Darwa Zigay, which is closer to the border. In a speech on April 16, after the

signing of the Geneva accords that provide for the Soviet withdrawal, General Najib outlined his offer of a troop pullback along the border with Pakistan. He said he wanted to reassure

refugees who found the presence of the army "a cause of anxiety" and who believed resistance propaganda that the armed forces would "destroy their traditions."

At the time, however, General Naiib linked the offer to an agreement by the returnees not to allow armed rebel groups to enter the areas to which they were returning. He also said they should set up border militias to oppose "anti-

In his speech Monday, the ger al told party officials, army officers nance, Education, Housing, Labor, and newly elected national assem- Agriculture, and Public Works. and newly elected national assem-bly delegates that "the significant event of the year" was the planned former finance minister, was sucwithdrawal of the approximately ceeded by Gustavo González, and 115,000 Soviet troops stationed in

He said the Soviet Union had rary Afghan army" and to establish Abadia Arias. "balance of forces" with those of the resistance. But he said it was necessary to strengthen the army to compensate for the Soviet pullout and prevent the balance of forces

Laotians Will Select

District Representatives from changing in favor of the resis-

One of the biggest questions Western analysts and Soviet offiforces to back it up.

General Najib also presented reelections, hailing this as an unprecborder militias to oppose "anti-peace groups" and said the govern-ment would help them do so.

edeated show of support for his government. The population of the country is about 14 million.

payments, according to an embassy

the chancery still had power as of Sunday afternoon, the embassy public affairs officer, Terry Knee-He expressed surprise that the

power cuts, which had been expect-ed in light of the U.S. refusal to oav. had begun with individual offices and apartments.

Power Cut

By Panama

U.S. Aides

To Homes of

By Don Podesta

The ambassador's residence and

"I figured they'd cut off the chancery and the ambassador's residence first," Mr. Kneebone said. "Hit 'em where it hurts."

About 45 apartments lost power, affecting about 110 people, Mr. Kneebone said. Most of the offices that were cut off are in a building behind the chancery and are used for general services and administrative work.

gency Economic Powers Act, invoked by President Ronald Reagan on April 8, U.S. citizens and companies are forbidden to pay the Panamanian government fees or taxes. The act was invoked as part of U.S. efforts to overthrow Panama's military ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega. A U.S. official said in Washing-

ton last week that many requests for exemptions from the act had been received from the more than 45,000 U.S. citizens and companies in Panama and that they would be If power is cut off at the chan-

cery, where embassy business is conducted, or at the residence of Ambassador Arthur H. Davis, auxiliary generators will have to be used. These generators cannot supply all the power needs of the chancery and residence, which means that air conditioning and work done by computers are likely to be

Embassy officials could not say how much in arrears the individuals, or the embassy itself, are to administration." Mr. McCusker Panama's Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification. Normal procedure, however, is

for customers to receive a delinquency notice after one month and for power to be cut off the next month if the bill is not paid.

■ New Ministers Named

The Panamanian ministers of foreign affairs and finance were among seven ministers dismissed in a cabinet reshuffle designed to aid the government in its struggle against U.S.-backed economic anctions, Reuters reported from Acting President Manuel Solis

news conference Sunday night, saying the new cabinet would light the
pean central front. 'economic aggression" against "After 60 days at the head of the

executive, we have restructured the cabinet to meet new realities that confront us because of the economic aggression we are suffering," Mr.

Mr. Solis was named acting pres-ident after the former president, Eric Arturo Delvalle, was overthrown by the military-dominated legislature in February, hours after trying to fire General Noriega. In the cabinet reshuffle, seven of General Najib did not mention the country's 12 ministers were dismissed. The ministries affected

were those of Foreign Affairs, Fi-

Ricaurte Vásquez Morales, the Jorge Eduardo Ritter, a former Panamanian delegate to the United Nations, was named as the new done a lot to create "a contempo- foreign minister, succeeding Jorge

BANGKOK - Laotians will vote for district representatives on cials in Afghanistan are asking is June 23 in the first national elections well the 40,000-man Afghan Army will perform without Soviet meat was set up 13 years ago, state radio said.

Elections of a national assembly sults of recent elections for the national assembly. He said 1.5 million will be held later, but no date was Alghans had turned out for the given. One Laotian exile in Thai-elections, hailing this as an unprecland said the elections were a step toward "democratization" by the Communist Party, which is at-tempting Soviet-style reform

Le Pen's Widespread Strongholds

By Barry James

PARIS - The National Front candidate, Jean-Marie Le Pen, won 14.4 percent of the vote across the country in the first round of the French presidential election, but scored sharply higher in three areas - the Mediterranean coast, the industrial suburbs north of Paris and the Rhine frontier area

with West Germany. In France's second city, Marseille, the extremeright leader beat President François Mitterrand into second place.

Mr. Le Pen ran neck-and-neck with Mr. Mitterrand in the Bouches-du-Rhône, Var and Alpes-Maritimes districts flanking the Mediterran coast and containing a high proportion of immigrants and unemployment.

In Marseille, where one inhabitant in every four is an immigrant, Mr. Le Pen polled 28.3 percent of the vote compared with 26.9 for Mr. Mitterrand and only 14.7 percent for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who placed second nationwide. In two districts of Marseille, the National Front polled more than half the vote. The Communist Party, which came first in Marseille in the last presiden tial election in 1981, lost more than half its share of

Mr. Le Pen also came first in Nice, Toulon, Antibes and several smaller towns in the region,

He came second in Cannes, behind Mr. Chirac, and second to Mr. Mitterrand in Aix-en-Province, Nimes, Avignon and Perpignan, near the frontier with Spain. Mr. Le Pen ran second to Mr. Mitterrand in Saint-Etienne in central France, but ran fourth in nearby Lyon, the third-largest city.

Mr. Le Pen won more than 20 percent of the vote in Alsace, where he came second to Mr. Mitterrand in the largest towns, Strasbourg and

A combination of circumstances appears to have been responsible for the extreme right's strong showing, including Mr. Pen's appeal to conservative family values, the disarray among the more moderate right and the third-placed Raymond Barre's poor showing in opinion polls.

In the Paris region, Mr. Le Pen's fortunes advanced sharply in the industrialized suburbs to the north of the capital, where large numbers of immigrants have moved in among the largely blue-collar population and unemployment is high. Taking over the spot that used to be occupied by the Communists, the National Front won 19.8 percent of the vote in the region of Seine-Saint-Denis, coming in second after Mr. Mitterrand.

With 33 percent of the vote, Mr. Le Pen easily came first in his hometown of La Trinité-sur-Mer

FRANCE: Le Pen's Vote Shatters Unity of the Right

(Continued from Page 1)

the president who revived the almost dormant immigration issue this month by expressing his view that foreign workers should be allowed to vote in municipal elec-

"It's a dangerous game." said Mr. Rémond of the president's apparent attempt to inflate the strength of the National Front to divide the traditional right, "And it is not a responsible game."

The approach of municipal elections in March 1989 gives Mr. Le

Pen an ideal opportunity to try to consolidate his populist coalition at the grass-roots level, forcing the traditional right into uncomfortable local alliances. Mr. Le Pen's constituency is a

iumbled one that includes blue-collar workers, small shopkeepers, the unemployed, some professional

see their existence menaced by the tion was thin. European Community's cutbacks in agricultural subsidies.

While France has always had a party of the disgruntled — a role once fulfilled by the Communists — Mr. Le Pen has added the explosive ingredient of suggesting that the nation's problems would all be the nation's problems would all be
His campaign headquarters said solved if Arab and other Third he had taken the step because some World immigrants were expelled.

Emmanuel Todd, a political scientist, observed that immigrants were only a symptom of a much had been "left on the side of the road of progress."

"Immigrants of North African origin are in the same situation of scapegoats as the Jews in Hitler's

people and, since the vote Sunday, that the National Front had also a growing number of farmers who done well in zones where immigra-

■ Mitterrand Asks Null Vote Mr. Mitterrand called Monday for the first round of voting in the French presidential election in New Caledonia to be declared null,

Reuters reported from Paris. polling stations in the South Pacific territory, shaken by separatist violence, were mable to open Sunday. when the voting took place.

In New Caledonia, meanwhile, Melanesian rebels and French gendarmes battled at a barracks Monday, killing a Melanesian woman who was caught in the cross fire, officials said. She was the first civil-Germany, who were not very nn- ian to be killed in a wave of elec-merous," said Mr. Todd, noting tion-related violence.

ALLIES: Europeans Believing U.S. May Cut Forces

(Continued from Page 1) sure succeeded each year in defeating the Mansfield amendment.

"That can't happen in the next said. Because of the U.S. budget deficit alone, the new president "is going to have to address the issue seriously." he said.

At the same time, as NATO begins the process of adjusting to negotiated reductions in nuclear weapons and increased dependence on n ore expensive conventional defense, he said, "any debate about strategy will become a debate about burden-sharing."

The stakes in such a debate are high, with an increasing number of U.S. analysts believing that significant cuts in the more than 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe are the logical response to unequal spendi Palma announced the changes at a and to a diminished risk of conflict pean central front. These analysts contend that, as a

ower, the United States must devote ever more military resources to the fight against terrorism and to conflicts beyond Europe, such as in the Gulf. If the Europeans believe that troop levels in Europe must be maintained. they should supply the troops themselves, the analysts say. That argument is universally op-

posed by the allies, as it was during the time of the Mansfield amendment, as a dangerous form of decoupling that will change the security equation in Europe and put the West at a disadvantage just when serious bargaining with the Soviets over conventional force reductions seems ready to begin.

Some European officials warn darkly that a U.S. pullback could drive them into the arms of the adversary. "I am certain that the more you reduce the U.S. presence in Europe," said the Belgian de- steady. fense minister, François-Xavier de Donnea, "the more Europe will be forced to look for compromises with the Soviet Union, and not necessarily those that are in the interests of U.S. security.

Such talk angers Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who presides over the burden-sharing panel of the House Armed Services Committee.

The panel has major disagreements with the allies about "what strategies are appropriate, what our collective interests are and how great the Soviet threat is," Mrs. Schroeder wrote in a recent column in The New York Times.

"The voters are beginning to figure things out," Mrs. Schroeder wrote. "We are subsidizing the security of our major trading part-

ners while they are cleaning up in international markets. Our allies supply "80 percent of combat airare not likely to spend more as long craft and have a mobilization as Uncle Sam is willing to do it for

For their part, the Europeans are angered at the implication that the United States is doing them a favor by helping to defend Europe. It is in America's interest, they contend, to draw its defensive border on the eastern side of West Germany, "in-stead of at Chesapeake Bay," Mr. McCusker said. NATO has no standard mea-

surement for assessing either the size of its defense burden or the relative share that each member should be carrying. Depending on how statistics are juggled, the United States is doing more than twice as much, about the same or somewhat less than its European allies. According to NATO figures, the

United States last year spent 6.5 percent of its gross domestic prodlarger European members, the next highest was Britain, at 4.8 percent. Down in the spending basement were Denmark and Canada, with 2 percent, and Luxembourg, with 1.2

Mrs. Schroeder points out that despite NATO agreements since 1978 that each member would increase defense spending by 3 percent annually, inflation-adjusted, or real, U.S. spending rose an average 5.7 percent a year from 1978 to 1985, while average allied spending has never met the target.

But the Europeans contend that those figures are misleading because they support the "free-ride" case by including the big, unilateral U.S. buildup under President Ronald Reagan but ignore the substantial post-Vietnam decline in U.S. defense spending in the 1970s, when European expenditure was

The 3 percent target, they recall, was originally decided not as a means of prodding the Europeans but to pressure a U.S. increase.

Such allied governments as Britain that consistently have met higher targets and have urged their fellow Europeans to do more, resent the freeloading charge. "In fact, we have a good story to

tell," Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, said last month. "European defense budgets grew by 30 percent in real terms between 1970 and 1985, more than twice as fast as the United States."

A British Defense Ministry official noted that "in terms of com-bat-ready troops in Europe, the En-topeans provide 90 percent of the southwestern Guangai Prov-

strength of seven million troops, compared to 3.5 million in the United States."

Some European countries also

have military conscription, which they maintain not only removes productive capacity from their cow with the Soviet leader, Mikhail economies but also gives a skewed picture of relative contribution, because pay rates are so low compared with salaries in the U.S. volunteer military. "Forty thousand serve in our military each year for practically nothing," said Mr. de Donnea of Belgium. "They get paid 125 Belgian francs, the equivalent

of \$4 a day." "I'm not sure even a partial pullback would create a big wave of European spending," said Mr. de Donnea. "We too have very tough budgetary constraints. We also have gone through a crisis. We all uct on defense. Among NATO's have to support a lot of social ending, and there is a lot employment in Europe." Secondly, a NATO economist

said, "suppose we persuaded the Danes and the Belg more. What would that mean? In fact, very little. When you look at the size of their defense budgets, they contribute a relatively small amount. Even if you got them to do more, it wouldn't make a lot of difference. What the Americans really are

talking about," the economist said, are the French, the British, West impact. It could be argued, though, that those four have done pretty two heavy gold chains asked a pilot well" in increasing expenditures.

eduction of tens of thous U.S. troops in Europe would not constitute much of a savings for the American taxpayer. The U.S. soldiers would "still have to be based. and paid for, somewhere," said a Many Europeans say they can

read the handwriting on the wall.
"Underlying it all is exaspera tion with the Europeans," Mr. McCusker, said. "They're saying Europe has got to do more, and the only way to get them to is to threaten them. I think that's true."

China Details Border Fights

Agence France-Presse BELIING - Sixteen Vietname soldiers have been killed or woundince, a Chinese Communist Party newspaper has reported.

U.S. Hints at Return To Limited Rules of Engagement in Gulf ties in the Gulf remained uni Ronald Reagan's spokesman sug-gested Monday that the adminis-

WASHINGTON — President mald Reagan's spokesman sug-The tone of the comments by Mr. Fitzwater and Mr. Shultz diftration wants to return U.S. forces fered with assessments provided in the Gulf to the limited rules of ngagement that existed before the

Late last week, other officials speaking on condition they not be named, had said the admini had decided to expand its policy to allow U.S. warships to aid neutral merchant ships under attack.

But those officials ruled out a broad-based escort for non-U.S. flagged vessels in the Guif. The talk of a change in policy

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sions have been made on how U.S.
naval power will be used following
the April 18 exchanges with Iran,
the spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater,
said: "Everybody acknowledges resulted from the mining of a U.S. frigate and extensive fighting between Iranian and U.S. forces in that we need to move back to some the lighting, the Iranians lost three Mr. Fitzwater's statement butof their best warships. tressed remarks that Secretary of State George P. Shultz made in Brussels, where U.S. officials were

China Refuses Embargo State Department officials say China has told the United States it will not endorse an international arms embargo against lian after the clashes last week between U.S. and Iranian naval forces in the interview. He said what rules Gulf, The New York Times reportshould govern U.S. military activi- ed from Washington.

Based on his Moscow converse

tions. Mr. Shultz expressed opti-

mism that East-West regotiations

to reduce land armies and other conventional forces in Europe

would begin soon in a new and

more promising forum.
"I think it will happen. It's just a

day with the Danish foreign minist

ter, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, un Denmark's new nuclear saips per

licy, which threatens to pose a seri-

The Danish legislature, led by

the opposition Social Democrata-voted April 14 to tighten Den-mark's currently ineffective ban on

port calls by nuclear-armed war-

ships. The conservative Danish

Mr. Shultz met briefly on Mon-

question of when," he said.

ous problem for NATO.

Arms Pact by Summit Is Unlikely, Shultz Says

By Don Oberdorfer

fighting last week with Iran.

more limited set of rules."

Those rules provide for mea-sured responses to the laying of

mines or other Iranian provoca-

While emphasizing that no deci-

consulting with American allies in

the North Atlantic Treaty Organi-

serious shooting war with the Iranians," Mr. Shultz said in a television

"We will not get tied up in any

BRUSSELS - Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Monday that it would be "extremely difficult" to negotiate a landmark U.S.-Soviet strategic nuclear arms treaty by the time of the Moscow summit meeting, which begins May 29. But he said both sides were prepared to continue the negotiations into the final months of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Shultz said the administration felt capable of dealing with the contentious issues in its last months because all presidential candidates of both parties agreed with "the basic tenets" of negotiated cuts of up to 50 percent in strategic nuclear arms. He spoke at a news conference in

Brussels in connection with a meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Orga-nization foreign ministers. Mr. Shultz was briefing the officials about his two days of talks in Mos-S. Gorbachev, and Foreign Minister Ednard A. Shevardnadze. Both Washington and Moscow

are "very interested" in continuing to work on a strategic arms treaty without respect to deadlines, Mr. Shultz said

government opposed the policy change but was powerless to veto it. New elections, largely turning on this issue, are scheduled for May The Reagan administration has warned Denmark that implementation of a policy endangering port calls by U.S. warships would have

In a similar case several years ago, the United States broke off all Mr. Shultz will meet again with military cooperation with New Mr. Shevardnadze May 11-12 in Zealand rather than accept a ban Geneva in an attempt to move the on port calls by nuclear-armedarms negotiations forward and warships.

"extremely serious consequences" for U.S. Danish military coopera-

GOLD: Brazilian Jungle Glitters

the appearance of a mobile market with loaders putting bags of rice and beans into tiny planes while a group of gold diggers waited for a ride. The day before, a control post operator said, there were "187 takeoffs and landings - worthy of the great capitals."

bearing names like Planet, Wild Germany and Italy. "Only if those that uses nicknames only, no quesspent more would there be a big tions asked. "To Alto Alegre?" a traveler with

known as Spirit. In gold dust, came Finally, the analysts say, even a the reply, that would be 33 grams ands of (about an ounce). Bush pilots like Spirit, who fly

people and goods, are an indispens able part of the modern gold rush. Often owners of their airplanes, they ride their craft like cowboys, wheeling them up and down bumpy strips. But near Itaituba, another major gold-digging area, two planes crashed recently, killing seven people. "In the jungle, you can find an airstrip by looking for wrecks," Spirit said,

The harsh life at the remote jungle camps seems an antithesis of what gold can buy. The center of the camp is usually the bar-brothel. In the heat of the day, crews work from rafts to pump gravel from the riverbed. Others blast the earth in the diggings with high-pressure water hoses. At makeshift

suffered mercury poisoning. Although many prospectors pan and sift on their own, others are

contract workers. A young peasant Flights were going out to jungle played in his front teeth. "I hope to amps, places not yet mapped and get enough to buy land," he said. camps, places not yet mapped and Turkey, Shootout. Passengers had less humble people, men who get no need to register. This is a world control over airstrips or have enough capital to take equipment

into the jungle. Yet in this wilderness, rich and poor alike are marked with insect bites and skin afflictions. Many have hepatitis or เกลโสก่ล

altering of gold scales, claim jumping and division of profits. Gold makes trouble, it creates ambition and jealousy," said Adalberto Oliveira, the Alta Floresta police chief. Half a dozen men were visible behind the bars of a communal jail cell. "Now it's the rainy

down," he added. Across the country, there are free quent reports of clashes between the armed guards of mining companies and prospectors, each party accusing the other of invading its claims. The companies as well as the prospectors have invaded Indi-

EUROPE

NO OTHER AIRLINE SPREADS ITS WINGS MORE OFTEN THAN JAL



JAL has more flights a week from Europe to Japan than any other airline. In fact, with 27 flights from 12 European cities, (including 9 non-stop) you could say JAL has more going for it.

said he carns the equivalent of \$250 per month, about four times the wage he could make on a farm. He also receives a small percentage of the findings. Some of that was dis-Fortunes are usually made by

As the gold fever has grown, so have conflicts. Reports of murder in the mining areas are frequent. Men have killed one another over-

season, so the murder rate is

"It's straight out of Brazil's 18threfineries, gravel and residue pass through portable mills. The mud is then washed and sluiced in boxes, where the gold is leached out with soldiers and missionaries." century history," said Peter Rich, a mining consultant. "It has the same

JAPAN

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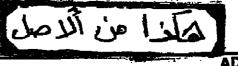
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The World's Rendezvous With Europe

Interview / Jacques Stern, chairman of Bull

Europe Moves to Close Electronics Industry Gap

Groupe Buil, France's largest, and state-owned computer company, outlined his views on the information technology industries of Europe, the United States and Japan, and their responses to the establishment of an integrated market by 1992. The interview, which took place in his Paris office, was conducted in French by Axel Krause, corporate editor of the International Herald Tribune. Following are excerpts from the Interview:

The gaps in your industry between Europe, the United States and Japan

ADVERTISING SECTION

appear to be widening. Can the trend be reversed? Jacques Stern: It is true that Europe's information technology and systems industry was in a steady period of decline until 1982, and that there still are weaknesses. But there is recovery under way. We believe the

Bull may become first EC company to place in top 7

decline is being halted. If we do not react, Europe's trade deficit in electronics will widen to \$35 billion by 1995 from \$13 billion in 1986. What figures show that the decline

is being halted? In 1981, our industry in Europe controlled only 34 percent of the domestic European market. In 1986, that had moved up to 42 percent. In 1984, the U.S. market represented 50 percent of the world market, Europe 27 percent. Today, the American market has fallen to less than 40 percent of the world total, while Europe has moved up to 33 percent. Clearly, our domestic market is growing. It is on the same level of importance as the American market, and twice as

large as the Japanese market. There is not one Europe company among the world's top seven data processing groups. Will there ever be

Yes. We believe that we will be among the top seven next year. From an accounting point of view that would involve consolidating the results of both Bull and Honeywell Bull, Inc., (a joint French-U.S.-Japanese company, in which we will have majority control early next year). That would bring our total sales from data processing, based on 1987 results, to

more than \$5 billion. What should Europe's computer and information technology industries be doing right now to expand more rapidly?

There is an absence of coherent, continuing industrial policies that are also European in scope. We also need a policy to continue developing common standards, based on those that are international. For example, we need to pursue a long-term indus-trial policy, as the United States and Japan have done. But this cannot be accomplished by simply adding up Europe's individual national policies. Where, specifically, can this growth materialize?

In Europe, on average, we have about six white collar workers for every work station, or terminal. In the United States, the average is 3.7 white collar workers. Development of computerized technologies is clearly

a major market priority for us.

What do you expect from the European Community's plan for an inte-grated market in 1992? Will deregulation help your industry?

The answer is yes, and we are encouraged by what Brussels is doing. We should accelerate the deregulation process. Specifically, we are seeking the creation of a Europeanwide telecommunications network with the same services, tariffs and interfaces in each country. We also need to expand the use of valueadded systems in this area, and to integrate them. Disparate regulations

See Interview, page II

Will Europe fare better in 1992? Of the world's tenting data processing companies in 1986, American and Japanese firms occupy the top 7 positions: DP revenues in billions of U.S. dollars. Unisys Corp. \$9.431 Digital Equipment Corp. NEC Corp. \$4,7288 Hewleft-Packard Co. \$4,3871 NCR Corp.

Supercomputers / The View from Tokyo

Seeking a Partner to Storm the World Market

Since the Cray 1 supercomputer first appeared on the market in 1976, the demand for faster and more powerful computers in fields such as defense, atomic research, space sciences, meteorology and medicine has snowballed. By 1985, around 300 such supercomputers were in use

Ing. C. Olivetti & Co. S.n.A.

While they owe much of their pow-er and speed to semiconductor technology, it is their design - or architecture, in computer parlance - that makes them super. Two schools of thought exist regarding the optimum design. One, which can be traced back to the 1970s and a machine called ILLIAC IV, relies on using two

processors in parallel. While this boosts the number cruncher's power it involves extremely complicated programming to subdivide and synchronize a multitude of calculations.

The other school of thought relies on a single, high-speed processor and a technique called pipelining sophisticated software which feeds the machine with information as fast

as it can be processed.
In the 1960s, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) promoted technological tieups between Japanese companies to develop large-scale general purpose

See Supercomputers, page II

Information Technology / Maintaining Market Share

Analysts See the '90s As **Do-or-Die Decade for EC**

The prospect of pan-European standards and corporate alliances has created opposing camps of cyn-ics and cheerleaders when it comes to forecasting the future of informa-tion technology (IT). But, both sides agree, the 1990s are sure to be the do-or-die decade for European IT companies.

Some observers even liken the European effort to Custer's last stand. The European share of sales in the world electronics market, which, according to Electronics Industries Association, expanded to \$413 billion last year, has already declined from 25 percent two decades ago to under 20 percent two decades ago to under 20 percent today. Yet Europeans still purchase over 33 percent of the com-ponents, data processing equipment, communication hardware and consumer electronics manufactured throughout the world.

Europe produces 20 % of world market, purchases 33 %

Not a single European firm is listed among the world's top seven data processing companies, and projections by Electronics International Corp. indicate that Europe's electronics and data processing trade deficit will continue to worsen.

Optimists, on the other hand, contend there is hope on the high-tech horizon. Pan-European corporations like Alcatel and European Silicon Structures should benefit from the economies of scale created by an integrated European market when they compete for international business. An added benefit, for customers, should be lower prices and bet-

ter service. The most visible indicator of a new approach is the movement toward research, development, production and commercial partnerships to boost European companies in both the expanded European and global

markets. Mergers, alliances, buyouts and the resulting industrial restructuring are as important in contempo-rary Europe as the development of

the technology itself.

The financial, industrial and social dilemmas which led to the EC-sponsored across-the-board measures to enhance economic growth and make Europe more competitive are particularly apt for IT. The sector is crucial to Europe's future because it is increasingly responsible for generating employment and growth in virtually every industry.

But will the Europeans take the necessary steps to achieve global competitivity? Will increased competition - or at least a competitive spirit thrive in Europe and improve marketing fortunes abroad? Is a worldleading technological and commercial force going to develop from the ongoing industrial mutation?

It had better. "If European IT companies do not finally begin to work together to compete with the U.S. and Japan," predicts Mark Stoner, president of Passport Télématique, an international telecommunications consultancy group, "they may never regain a serious share of the global market

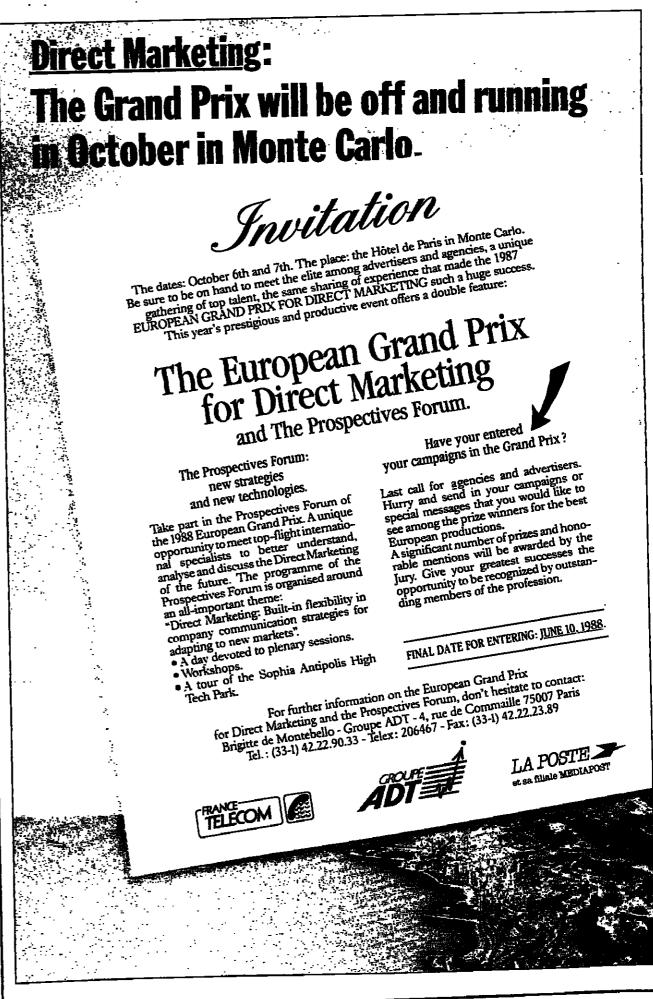
Solutions, however, invariably sound simpler than the economic and industrial realities they repre-

"I am skeptical that major Europe an companies can capitalize on everything that 1992 represents," explained Marcus Bicknell, the British marketing director of Societé Européenne des Satellites, which will launch the pan-European ASTRA television broadcast satellite later this year. "There are still too many cultural, language, ethical and politi-cal obstacles to European coopera-

There are ample grounds for such

See Information Technology, page IV





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Artificial intelligence / The Next Generation

Will Computers Decide The Industry's Fate?

ror all trieff phenomenal number-crunching power, the first computers were not good decision makers. Too precise, too logical, too linear. Not so today. Researchers in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) are programming computers to "think"

more and more in complex ways and to make ever more "intelligent" deci-

Europe lags well behind the cutting edge of "fifth generation" Al research in the United States and Japan, but European companies and countries are nonetheless intent on creating practical programs. For example, the race for Al has led to an unusual alliance between Bull, the French computer group, and two of its main European competitors, Great Britain's ICL and West Germany's

The three computer companies

Companies collaborate to form Al research center

have collaborated to form an Al research center in Munich. Staffed by 50 employees, 15-20 from each company, the two-year-old center does basic research that is shared equally. Eventually, the companies hope to use the results to develop Al programs for customers.

Christian Canto, responsible for Bull's Al research, finds a new use for artificial intelligence almost daily: 'Today it was exporting. Such programs can help managers be more alert to exporting opportunities and more efficient in selling to foreign countries.

"We are at the dawn of a big change in data processing," said Mr. Canto. "It's necessary to be well placed."

Indeed, part of the reason the European companies have gotten into Al is to keep from losing longtime customers to American competitors with a head start in the field, notably IBM, Du Pont and Digital Equipment

These companies have already developed AI programs that allow auto manufacturers to diagnose troublesome engine problems, let credit card companies quickly approve or deny consumer purchases, assist oil companies in determining the best



Researcher and machine speak to each other (above); robot arm sorting through complex parts (inset).

way to pump fields, help airlines jug-gle gate assignments for planes and aid law enforcement officials in an-

ticipating acts of terrorism.

The Bull-ICL-Siemens project has yet to bring any Al program to the marketplace. However, Mr. Canto said, once the research consortium develops its AI "shell," it will be simply a matter of pouring in the appropriate facts and rules so that programs can be created for everyday

He said, for instance, that bank tellers could have Al programs at their fingertips to make instantaneous decisions for customers at their windows, and building maintenance could be turned over to Al programs that regulate the temperature or shut the windows when it rains.

"We don't want to make sophisti-cated, complex products," he said.
"We want to make products for everybody.

There are a number of other notable Al efforts under way in Europe. Olivetti has developed several "intelligent" systems, a number of them intended to help diagnose electronics problems in its own systems and thereby save a significant portion of its internal operating costs.

In addition, the European Community last year asked six prominent

scientists to produce a program for teaching a computer to "see" and "learn" by recognizing objects and making judgments that can be re-

tained for future reference. In Great Britain, a new company called Advanced Training Technology Associates is using a combination of government grants and private investments for a £5 million (\$9 million) program aimed at creating Al

teaching programs.

The goal is to gather the accumulated knowledge of a field and then let computers teach students or train workers at their own learning pace.

One of the first large-scale commercial uses for Al in Europe has been in reviewing leasing applica-tions for financial institutions. Artificial Intelligence Software, a Milan company, used "rules" provided by an association of Italian banks to develop a computer program that makes quick — 10 to 15 minutes on average - risk assessments on whether certain customers should be granted certain leases

The Italian banks have been so satisfied that the software company recently created a similar program for Banco Hispano Americano, the Spanish bank with the country's largest leasing services operation.

- Timothy Harper

Automation / Manufacturing Technology

The Integrated European Factory

The German technology ministry is spending 50 million Deutsche marks between 1988 and 1992 to promote factory automation in Germany. "We want to show small- and medium-sized companies how they can use modern technology and we want to familiarize them with CiM," says Helimuth Bertulett, head of the manufacturing and processing technology department at the German technology ministry in Bonn.

Alongside the ESPRIT program, an additional 185 million ECUs are being

spent on industrial research and manufacturing technology pilot pro-jects under the EC's BRITE (Basic Research in Industrial Technology

for Europe) program.

For the factory of the future will not only be automated, it will be integrated. To do this involves a vast array of equipment, ranging from precision

Heavy funding of CIM research and development

machinery to software, computers and automated handling systems. The purpose of CIM - or computer integrated manufacturing - is to tie them all together, so that electronic information can flow in an unbroken stream from the customer to the company, and from the drawing board to the loading bay.

Computer based equipment is al-ready a way of life for most large companies, but many smaller firms are overwhelmed by the cost involved and uncertain as to how to approach advanced technology.

Experts say that, as yet, only a handful of companies around the world have completely implemented CIM. "I have seen some super mod-ern factories but I know of no place where you can find full-blooded CiM," says Alexander Batschart of the German machine builders associ-ation (VDMA) in Frankfurt. Instead the market is expanding for equipment and services that automate parts of factories and warehouses, and transmit information from the shopfloors to other departments of the company with links to production. Meanwhile, as production systems

heavily on computers and sophisti-cated software, competition from Ja-pan and to a lesser extent from the U.S. grows. "We suffered a Japanese shock a few years ago," says Willy Reihel, who heads the sales department of Burkhardt und Weber GmbH & Co. KG, one of Germany's leading makers of automated special-purpose machines and manufacturing The Japanese machines were

From customer to company, from drawing board to loading bay.

But American manufacturers are still coming to Europe to buy advanced machinery for their factories. Trips across the Atlantic and fairly steep prices are no deterrent, as many highly specialized machines are either not available in the U.S. or cannot match European quality.

But the depreciation of the U.S. dollar — more than 50 percent

up to 20 percent cheaper than the

German ones.

dollar - more than 50 percent against the Deutsche mark since 1985 - and Japan's push for a big-ger share in the industrial machinery market have made life much tougher for the Europeans.

Companies, governments and the European Community are pumping large amounts of money into research, development and training to keep Europe in the forefront of computer integrated manufacturing. Siemens, Europe's market leader

in automation technology, recently showed how it can be done. The company set out to conquer a larger share of the U.S. market by signing a joint venture deal with Westinghouse

Electric Corp. of the U.S. The biggest of the three joint projects will involve the manufacture, sale and servicing of automation systems in the U.S. Industry experts are optimistic that

European manufacturers will continue to defend their leading position. "The Europeans will continue to play a leading role," says Mr. Bertuleit from the German technology ministry. And Edmund Doetsch, head of Siemens AG's production automation department, is sure that Germany will continue to lead the way in Europe. "If the Germans don't fail: asleep, they can stay a step ahead,"

In addition to boosting the re-search funds of individual compa-nies, BRITE and ESPRIT have also helped launch major pan-European projects. Five teading European computer companies — Groupe Bull of France, the British International Computers Ltd. (ICL), OCE of the Netherlands, Olivetti of Italy, and Germany's Siemens AG — have received some 40 million ESBRT budget since ECU) from the ESPRIT budget since 1986 to develop special software that makes possible the transmission of office documents between computer systems from different manufacturers. European standardization efforts are of particular importance since incompatibility of different computer. systems often stands in the way of connecting islands of automation into a unified production system.

- Sabine Krueger

Interview / Jacques Stern, chairman of Bull

Europe Moves to Close Gap

Continued from page I

become more complex and rely more

in each country make it costly to adopt new systems. In that context, what policies would you recommend to European gov-

emments? Greater tax incentives regarding industry research and development expenditures. Today every country has a different policy. I would hope that there will be a more harmonious approach in the future, favorable to R&D spending and applied to amortization and acquisition of equipment.

Some EC governments, notably Great Britain and West Germany, have expressed reservations about ÉC programs that emphasize product-oriented research, arguing that this should be undertaken by companies, not the Community. Do you agree?

The original EC program, Esprit I, was revolutionary at the time it was launched. It was based on pre-competitive research, but it was also the reflection of a defensive strategy. We now need to pursue a more commercial-marketing approach in our European research efforts - as MITI does in Japan, and as the U.S. federal government does with regard to civilian electronics in America. It is the direction of the effort that is important.

Is Europe spending enough? Compared to the United States and Japan, the effort appears weak, and it is very weak compared to what Europe spends on space. But what we are spending on the EC programs — the equivalent of \$400 million DM (192.64 billion ECU) annually — is far from negligible.

What is your reaction to allegations that the 1992 integrated market will largely benefit non-EC multination-



Jacques Stern, chairman and CEO of Groupe Buil.

als, placing EC companies such as yours at a disadvantage? What about U.S. subsidiaries operating in Eu-

On that last point, these companies cannot be considered European, be-cause even if they have some production capacity in Europe, their centers of decision are outside Eu-rope. The European market is one of the most open in the world. Governments in Europe have actively sought and attracted foreign investment from the United States and Japan. But we cannot be naive.

What do you mean? We should be open, but on the condition that we obtain reciprocity. Protectionism in Europe represents a serious, ominous threat. But to be naive in such matters is also dangerous, and so we would hope to obtain the same access to markets in the United States and Japan as they obtain in Europe. We need more mature

policies, and every European country should show solidarity with this ap-

Doesn't that imply a common EC political stance on trade issues? Yes, and we should resist those seeking individual, national advantages in their trade relations. We speaking with one voice, while Europe reinforces its information tech-

nology industry. Will Europe ever have a significant presence in two key areas - super-computers and artificial intelligence?

On supercomputers, the question was posed last autumn in Brussels. and it is now up to Europe to decide whether to proceed. Europe can only have a presence in this area if there is a truly European strategy. On artificial intelligence, Europe has made a start. Bull, for example, operates a joint Al research lab in Munich with iemens and ICL. Some of the work going on there is perhaps ahead of what is going on in the United States and Japan.

Where does Europe lag most? Microprocessors, semiconductors and peripherals. But here again, we need to move swiftly and there are some signs of forward movement. Among these are the new semicon-ductor technology ventures being led by Philips and Siemens.

What is holding back the use of "smart" banking cards on a Europe wide basis?

The problem is the users, such as banks, and their willingness or ca-pacity to develop standards and ways of putting the cards into use for consumers. There is no technological barrier to using the same banking card throughout Europe.

Supercomputers / The View from Tokyo

Seeking a Partner to Storm World

Continued from page I

computers that could rival those of the Americans. Since then, they have not only produced their own computers, but also succeeded in exporting them to the United States.

Following America's lead, some Japanese companies also began to examine the feasibility of producing supercomputers, but decided to base their machines on the use of a single processor, in 1977 the first of these machines, the FACOM 230-75AP, was produced. Since 1980, others have followed from such companies as NEC, Hitachi and Fujitsu. Some of these are now considered to be among the world's fastest

Interest within the EC, however, is largely confined to the universities. In England, over 240 people attended an international conference on supercomputer technologies at Liver-pool University. Among the topics on the agenda were the U.K.'s transputer project and the programming

of parallel processors. European researchers tend to believe that the potential for single-process type technology has been exhausted. In any case, the EC, despite its reputa-tion for producing excellent software, has so far failed to produce a remarkable supercomputer.

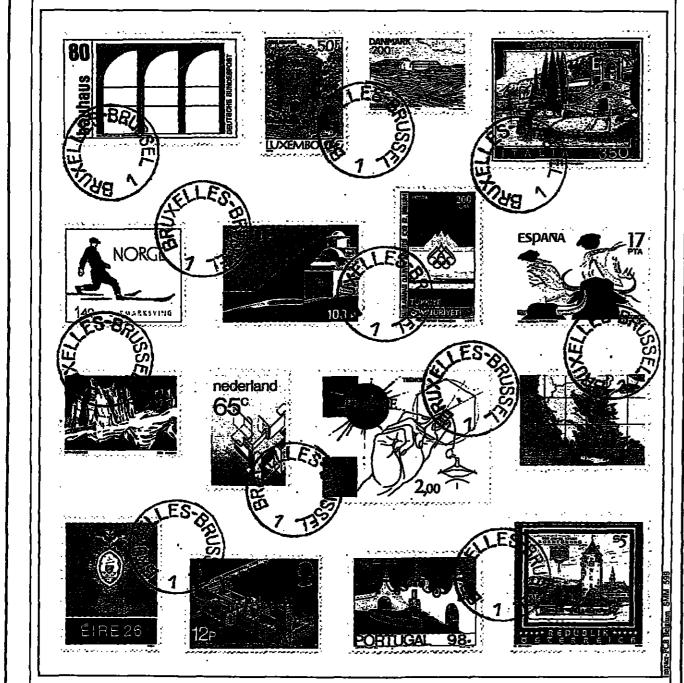
It may be possible to develop supercomputers in EC countries after 1992. But it seems to me that it would be more practical for the EC and Japan to cooperate on developing supercomputers. If EC software were integrated with Japanese hardware the resulting supercomputers could dominate the world market.

Recently, the computer technology friction between the U.S. and Japan has become worse and it could continue to the point when the U.S. no longer shares any new technical in-formation with Japan. Japanese mainframers should therefore develop their own supercomputer technologles from now on.
With regard to the production tech-

niques of the newest semiconductor chips, Japanese mainframers are the best in the world. The weak point of Japanese supercomputers is their lack of software power. In the U.S., supercomputer users have developed various compilers and application software. In Japan, only main-framers can develop the software necessary for supercomputers; which means that, though the quality of software production is high, there are limitations.

This is why it would be valuable for Japanese mainframers to collaborate with EC countries on supercomputer technologies. At present, there are already similar joint efforts toward the standardization of ISDN communication and toward connecting different standardization connecting different particular connecting different particular connecting different connecting nication and toward connecting different manufacturers' computers (OSI). Both projects are likely to come to fruition in the near future.

 Shigeru Ueno, chief director, Institute for Softwa Technology, Tokyo



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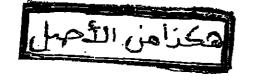
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Sacine Krueger

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The semiconductor industry in Europe, a longtime also-ran to the technology and market power of rival companies from Japan and the United States, presents a classic chicken-or-egg argument: Would a bigger and better semiconductor industry in Europe mean more sales for European electronics companies that need microchips for their products? Or is Europe's semiconductor industry still in a relatively embryonic

small and inconsequential? This question has long lain at the heart of heated debates over how or whether - to spur the growth of the semiconductor industry in Europe. The issue has become pressing, however, as a result of a GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) ruling in late March

stage simply because the European

electronics industry is relatively

Megaproject to develop 125,000-bit memory chip

The exact wording of the ruling has not been made public, but it report-

sateliite television will continue to

flourish on a pan-European basis whether or not targets are met for the barrier-free internal market repre-

sented by "1992."

"Frontiers simply don't exist in Eu-

rope for the exchange of data be-

tween many computers or the trans-

mission of video programs and information by satellite," explained Pierre André, director of Télésys-

tèmes, whose data processing center

offers both Europeans and non-Eu-

ropeans access to over 100 data

banks. "But 1992 will help Europeans

create continent-wide standards and

technical norms that will speed up

the use of these services, encourage

The challenge is to create

standards on a global basis

new developments and improve op-

portunities for European products in international markets."

Semiconductors / U.S.-Japan Pact

EC Chip Manufacturers Welcome GATT Ruling

chips at relatively low cost outside Japan or the United States.

The ruling, expected to be ratified by GATT's member council when it meets next month, is good news for Europe. For one thing, companies that need microchips to build computers, stereo equipment, telephone exchanges and missile guidance systems will no longer be faced with prices that have been inflated by the U.S.-Japan pact.

The GATT ruling is also being wel comed by European chipmakers who had feared that the U.S.-Japan agreement would keep them out of Japan's voracious semiconductor market. "The association also be-lieves that Japan remains obliged to ensure access to its market for for-eign-based semiconductor suppliers," Andrew Procassini, GATT's president, said when the ruling was

"Five to 10 years ago the industry in Europe was a poor substitute for America or Japan. But the globalization of the market has changed that," said Bipin Parmer, senior analyst in

London for Dataquest, a leading market research firm widow.

He said the European companies that have survived this "capital-intensive" process - France's Thomson S.A., the Netherlands' Philips, West Germany's Siemens - have positioned themselves to grow beyond their domestic borders, especially in light of the European Community's 1992 "single market" deadline. "You don't survive just by selling in the United Kingdom or West Germany."

Mr. Parmer said. "You've got to sell granthers."

everywhere." To that end, some European companies are merging with rivals in order to ease what analysts call "fragmentation" of the semiconductor industry. Last year, for example, Plessey bought the chipmaking opera-tions of Ferranti, another British electronics company, and France's Thomson S.A. merged its chip operations with those of Italy's SGS to create SGS-Thomson.

Plessey is also an example of a European company that has specialized, not in the all-purpose "commodity" chips mass-produced in Ja-

pan and the United States, but in application-specific semiconductors. This market for customized chips is expected to form one of the fastest growing sectors in coming years, especially in Europe.

European companies that need chips for their products have become more interested in buying from European manufacturers, Mr. Parmer said, because of the current worldwide shortage of memory chips.

The shortage is the result of the 1985-1986 recession in the industry; because of the downturn in demand and uncertainty over how the agree-ment with the U.S. would affect future sales, Japanese chipmakers were cautious about making investments to increase capacity.

As a result, now that demand has risen for higher-density chips, Japa-nese manufacturers lack the capacity to keep up with it. Furthermore, the chips they do have are often sold on a priority basis to big Japanese and

American companies. "It is important that Great Britain retain a national strategic indepen-dence in this important technology

which lies at the heart of all electronic products and systems," Sir John Clark, Piessey's chairman, said after the Ferranti takeover.

As a result of the European companies' desire to be able to buy chips that are produced closer to home, a number of Japanese and American manufacturers are planning to set up plants in Europe.

Meanwhile, industry leaders in Eu-rope believe they must compete with American and Japanese advances in semiconductor technology. "Can you imagine what will be the end result of losing the technology race? A second-rate electronics industry that relies on cast-off technologies, said Pasquale Pistorio, chief executive officer of SGS-Thomson, after

the two companies merged.
One prominent joint research venture is Megaproject, a five-year program launched by Philips and Siemens in 1985. With financial support from the governments of both the Netherlands and West Germany, it is aimed at developing a silicon chip with 125,000 characters of memory.

A number of manufacturers are

also involved in more ambitious plans for Jessi - the Joint European Semiconductor Silicon. Jessi is being touted as Europe's answer to the much-heralded Japanese industrygovernment research program, and Sematech, the six-year, \$15 billion research project recently launched by leading American chip manufac-turers with U.S. government assis-

Earlier this month, however, it emerged that the main partners in the European project are disagreeing over their roles. According to reports, West Germany's Siemens and SGS-Thomson are disputing the French-Italian firm's desire to participate as a

full partner in the project. Siemens executives, however, have said that Philips and Siemens, who are already partners in Megaproject, will control the actual technology development, while SGS-Thomson will be confined to work on

design and equipment." The dispute could jeopardize the timetable for Jessi, but the potential participants – about four dozen European companies in addition to various scientific institutes – are still hopeful that the details can be worked out before June, when a series of meetings will aim at getting the program in operation by the end of

- Timothy Harper

against the 1986 U.S.-Japan bilateral pact regarding semiconductor sales around the world.

edly strikes down the portion of the agreement aimed at limiting Japanese "dumping" — selling micro-

The proposed unified Europe of 1992 aiready exists in some markets. There are no physical or technical borders, for example, for users of many professional data bases. And

Consumer electronics / High-Definition TV

Can Broadcasters Break the Standards Barrier?

Demand by professional users and information-hungry consumers has created a market momentum that should propel technological develop-. ment faster than any political blue-prints drawn in Brussels. The principal challenge for European manufacturers, however, is to create standards for high-tech innovations so that they can be adopted and im-

plemented on a global basis. High-tech professional and consumer products and services could benefit from a number of 1992-related goals. A truly pan-European market, for example, will certainly encourage Japanese and American companies to be more conscious of creating and designing products for European users. And Jean Caillot, the president of Thomson International, feels the harmonization of value-added tax rates throughout Europe and the resulting decline in taxes on consumer products will also encourage consumer demand.

But it is agreement on pan-European standards that is the key to further development of national, pan-European and international consumer products and services in areas like videotex, satellite television programming and high-definition television (HD-TV).

The adoption of standards results in lower development costs, economies of scale, lower prices, better marketing possibilities and a quicker delivery of a single technology to the consumer. The nation or company creating standards often dominates the marketplace.

Some European manufacturers note that their efforts to create standards in areas like HD-TV, which puts double the amount of video information on a wide television screen, might just have a global impact.

"We have the opportunity to open up the potential not just of pan-European broadcasting but of a true fu-ture worldwide broadcasting concept," explained Jan Timmer, chairman of Philips' consumer electronics division, referring to European efforts to create HD-TV standards.

The best thing that could happen in Europe as we approach 1992 is that we Europeans quit fighting among ourselves and create technical standards that will enable our products to be successfully sold throughout the world," echoed Thomson's Caillot. "High-definition television will be an interesting test

The result of agreements on standards for different products would be a shot in the arm for European consumers and manufacturers alike.

Marcus Bicknell is commercial director for the ASTRA television

broadcast satellite which will be launched later this year. He predicts that the expanded European market alone will boost the creation of software, like television programming and videotex services, by at least 25 percent. Agreements on standards, he says, will add an even greater incentive to the growth.

The boom in European television due to deregulation, the creation of more channels, the launch of more satellites and the development of bet-ter quality high-definition television will encourage not only the replace-ment of hardware but also the development of programming, advertising and peripheral services," Bicknell exclaimed. "No matter how 1992 unfolds, almost everyone will want a 99-channel, teletext-compatible stereo television with satellite reception ca-

pabilities." The burst of more programming,

an increase in the number of pan-European satellites and established standards might even revitalize the European consumer electronics market. This accounts for about 20 percent of the total electronics equipment market and currently suffers from saturation, overcapacity, price wars and resultant slow growth in product areas like color television.

Renewed demand will obviously benefit European manufacturers like Philips and Thomson, who together supply 70 percent of Europe's televisions, as well as companies that manufacture satellite antennas or develop new services.

But these and other commercial goals associated with "1992" will, to a great degree, be determined by European success in creating technical standards that will be adopted on a global basis.

It will not be easy. There is still, for example, a lack of clarity regarding transmission standards for HD-TV. It would be ironic if such obstacles were to remain, now that even the politicians have agreed to work to-ward a unified market.

- Joel Stratte-McClure



















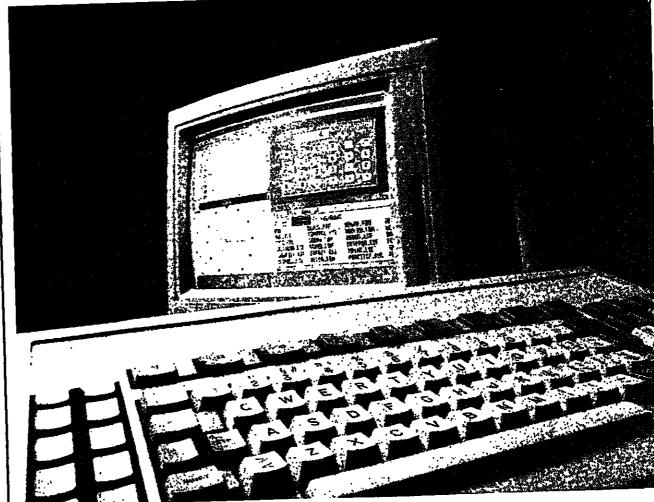
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R & D / Second 5-Year Period

Esprit Research Budget to Double to \$4 Billion

if Europe fails to close its technology gap, it will be American and Japse firms that reap the benefits. As Michel Carpentier, head of the EC Commission's Information technology and telecommunications section, warns: "Europe will only fully succeed if, in parallel with internal market unification, it can systematically and consistently strengthen its research and development effort."

According to Karl-Heinz Naries. the European Commissioner responsible for research: "Although the EC countries together have the resources to stay in the front line of technological advance, too often these resources have remained dispersed across the Community in suboptimal, short-term projects leading to products designed for limited national markets.'

Supernode and other projects prepare IT future

The European Strategic Programme for Research and Development in Information Technology (ES-PRIT) was originally launched back in 1984 to help overcome this and other problems, including the lack of cooperation between academics and industrialists, and fragmented national markets. Set up before the current program to create a genuine common market, ESPRIT has become all the more relevant in the light of 1992.

Of 1.5 billion ECUs (some \$1.88 billion) found for the initial 1984-88 phase, half came from the community and half from the participants themselves. The fact that each ESPRIT project has to include more than one EC country, and at least two direct competitors, is a guarantee that the benefits of the research are not restricted to a single EC country.

An indication of the program's success is that on April 11, EC research ministers gave the final go-ahead to doubling its budget for the second five-year phase to 3.2 billion ECUs (some \$4 billion). Over the full ten-year period, ESPRIT will therefore become the single largest R & D program the EC has ever undertaken, enjoying a total budgetary envelope of no less than 4.7 billion ECUs (some \$5.88 billion).

ESPRIT's second phase is due to

ogy and technology transfer, with particular emphasis on advanced components technologies and tools for systems design, computer inte-grated manufacturing (CIM) and the broader integration of IT applica-tions. Moreover, whereas the first phase of ESPRIT was restricted to companies based in the EC, the sec-ond phase of ESPRIT will also be open to firms from the EFTA coun-

The deadline for proposals under ESPRIT II was April 12. The Commission's evaluation of them is due to be completed by the second half of May and the first projects are expected to start in late summer 1988. The response from industry has been even more enthusiastic than expected.

In terms of industrial impact, 111 projects out of a total of 227 in the first phase of ESPRIT have already produced significant results, even though few of them have been in existence for the full five years of the project. They include 28 major results in the field of international standards, which is of particular concern to European companies striving to break IBM's hold on de facto standards.

One of the best examples of a successful project, according to Jean-Marie Cadiou, the head of the Commission's ESPRIT department, is "Supernode." This project is concerned with the development of hardware, software and applications for a wide range of scientific and engineering problems. The objective is to match the performance of a supercomputer but at a fraction of the cost.

The system's basic building block, the T800 model of the INMOS floating point transputer, packs the perfor-mance of an entire computer into a single chip. To give some idea of the degree of miniaturization involved, if each of the transistors in the transputer were as large as a pinhead, the chip itself would be the size of a soccer pitch. The project is being led by the

U.K.'s Royal Signals and Radar Establishment (RSRE). Other participants include the Thorn EMI Central Research Laboratory of Hayes (U.K.), the French hardware and software company APSIS of Grenoble, the University of Grenoble, Southampton University (U.K.), the

French minicomputer manufacturer Telmat S.A. (based at Saultz near Mulhouse), and British chip manu-facturer INMOS. The marketing of a software package based on Supernode has recently been announced by Thom EMI and Telmat.

Working models that can derive graphic images from relief map data are already available. Methods of implementing neutron absorption algorithms on the Supernode are also being studied, as are means of mapping quantum mechanical problems. For the computer-aided design of integrated chips, APSIS has developed its LUCKY LOG logical simulator to run on the Supernode, and is field testing the system with a view to a commercial launch in the near future.

Cathedral, another project dedicated to the development of hardware and software for the computer-aided design of state-of-the-art CMOS digi-tal signal processing chips, has also exceeded its original aims.

"The system we have developed allows design work that would previously have taken two years to be completed in three hours," according to Patrick Pype, technical administration coordinator for project leaders IMEC (the joint electronics research center of the universities of Brussels, Gent and Leuven). "This research has put European manufacturers one step ahead of their U.S. and Japanese rivals, especially in the field of DSP chips for consumer electronics, audio, telecommunications, bio-medical and robotics applications," Mr. Pype maintains. Other participants in the Cathedral

project include Philips (Netherlands), Siemens (West Germany), Silvar-Lisco (Belgium), the Universi-ty of Bochum (West Germany) and Bell Telephone's Belgian subsidiary. The software developed by the Cathedral project is being extensively used for chip design by Philips, and the first chips using Cathedral technology have already been produced. An extensive study of the marketing opportunities for the hardware and software developed by the project is currently being conducted by IMEC.

Mr. Cadiou also points to the fact that the 11 ESPRIT projects concerned with office systems are making a major impact on more than 16 standards or standards-working groups in the area of open distributed

Proxima, Paugeot's experimental car.



Michel Carpentier, EC director general of Telecommunications, information industries and innovation.

architecture. The newly adopted ISO standard on Office Document Archi-tecture (ISO 8613) for handling texts and pictures was first prepared in an ESPRIT project called Herode. The Herode project leader, Siemens AG of Munich, worked with TITN of Paris and the Centre de Recherche Informatique de Nancy (France).

The original partners have now been joined by Bull (France), Olivetti (Italy), ICL and Queen Mary College Interactive (U.K.) and the Service d'Etudes Communés des Postes et Télécommunications (France) to work on a project called PODA. The project aims to develop practical applications for the ODA standard, which is competing with IBM's DCA/DIA standard, and to further develop the ODA standard itself. A first demonstration of document exchange using the ODA standard took place in 1987. Products should be commercially available in the 1990s.

Besides the direct benefits of such projects, Mr. Cadiou also cites the considerable indirect benefits. In particular, European IT companies are tending to cooperate with each other instead of with U.S. firms. The number of link-ups between European companies increased seven-fold between 1984 and 1987, Mr. Cadiou claims, excluding those within the ESPRIT project itself. Moreover, he adds, there are now five European companies to be found among the world's ten fastest growing data processing companies.

- Jonathan Todd

Alliances / Management by Merger

European Clients, Work Force and Shareholders

Late last month, two of Europe's leading computing services companies announced that they were merging. Executives of Great Britain's CAP Group and France's Sema-Metra said their new company, to be called Semacap, would have the size, balance of services and management capability to compete not only against European rivals, but also against American and Japanese

"The original ingredient is that we create a group with a genuine European nationality, Pierre Bonelli, Sema-Metra's chairman, said in Paris after the merger announcement was made. "We already have clients and a work force drawn from all over Europe, and now we will have a European shareholder list as well

Mergers, alliances and joint ventures are hardly a surprise in the

International scope needed to bid on major contracts

computing services industry, where many top managers are convinced that the cut-throat competition will leave only a few major players surviving into the 1990s.

Two other U.K. companies in the field, Systems Designers and Scicon, have already announced their meroer this year, and yet another, Logica. announced it had bought Data Architects, an American rival. CAP Gemini Sogeti, the biggest European company in data processing services, last month launched a takeover of Data Logic AB, the Swedish software services firm.

CAP Group and Sema-Metra, with combined 1987 sales of more than \$450 million and a combined work force of 6,400, made it clear that the changes now referred to simply as "1992" were a major factor in the

"Deregulation as the trade barriers are lifted by 1992 was one of the driving forces that caused us in the last two or three years to look at longrange strategies," said Michael Smith, the CAP Group managing di-

Mr. Smith, who will join Mr. Bonelli

in running the new company, said the merger creates a company that is large enough and has the international scope to bid for major computing services contracts anywhere in

While CAP Group would have liked to expand its business beyond the United Kingdom, which provided 80 percent of the company's sales, it was impractical to expand onto the Continent by simply setting up a dif-ferent branch or subsidiary in each country.

The answer, he believed, was to merge with a company already established on the Continent, and Seme-Metra offered a comfortable fit both geographically and philosophically. "We are both value-driven organi-

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zations, organizations that share the same values if not the same cultures," Mr. Smith said. "This merger. gives us access through French management to the French market. And vice versa." The larger "home" market afforded by 1992's changes is important because it provides the sort of sales base needed to compete with the U.S. companies' vast Ameri-

Joint projects are nothing new in Europe, of course. Airbus, Arianespace and the auto industry's Joint. Research Committee are all examples of how various companies, state-run and strictly private, have collaborated to fight non-European competition.

However, in recent years many head-to-head competitors have formed alliances covering a broad scope of research and development. A classic example is Mega, the megabit silicon chip research project co-sponsored by two of Europe's largest computer companies, the Nether-lands' Philips and West Germany's Siemens. A similar alliance of large European computer companies is the joint artificial intelligence research project undertaken by Siemens, Britain's ICL and France's Groupe Bull.

Collaboration, it seems, has become the corollary of competition as European companies reposition themselves in readiness for 1992.

- Timothy Harper

Information Technology / Maintaining Market Share

Do-or-Die Decade for EC

Continued from page I

cynicism. Europe has a fragmented market position and a mass of incompatible products. There are too many and there will certainly be no letup in competition from East and West.

Every major American and Japanese IT concern is currently determining its production and commercial strategy for the Europe of the 1990s. Multinational companies, particularly the Japanese who worry that a unified Europe may unite against them in an outburst of protectionism, are preparing to increase investment in EC countries and will undoubtedly focus Europeans' attention on their own market shortcomings by quickly introducing new products and services. American companies like International Business Machines (IBM), with their greater experience of large integrated markets, are perhaps bet-ter-prepared to capitalize on a truly common market.

The breakdown of state monopolies, broader bidding for government projects and pan-European stan-dards will undoubtedly create growth in many market segments - particularly software, mobile communication, networking, UNIX systems and the range of products related to integrated services digital networks (ISDN) - but Europeans will have to fight to maintain their share.

While there will be increased competition throughout the sector, the market itself is unlikely to expand by eaps and bounds.

Electronics Magazine predicts that, this year, sales of computers and related equipment will "grow only seven percent in Europe," com-pared to eight percent last year. It forecasts that sales of communication equipment will slip, while "budgets for military communication are also on the decline."

These projections are less than comforting news for the companies concerned. The data processing and communication business together account for 70 percent of the electronics equipment market in the four major European countries.

What else can the Europeans do, besides continuing to form strategic commercial alliances and rationaliz-ing their research and product development?

They should, contend both optimists and pessimists, immediately at-tempt to capitalize on a number of potentially lucrative technological innovations and developments where they currently have a lead.

They should use the renewed tech-

nological and industrial confidence inspired by the realistic and symbolic targets of "1992" to develop and promote such innovations as videotex services, ISDN, cellular telephony and high-definition television. The larger European market

Information Technology Sales in Europe

(100% = \$94.06 billion) 2% Test and Measurement Industrial Consumer

Processing Communications Source: Electronics

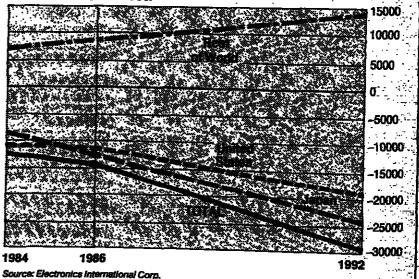
Equipment and components market in West Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom. (Total for all 12 EC countries: \$144 billion)

1988 Equipment 1988 Components (100% = \$17.33 billion) Cathode-ray Tubes Passive and Mechanical

Semiconductors and Optoelectronics

Deficit Expected to Continue

Europe's balance of trade in electronics and data processing equipment, measured in millions of ECUs.

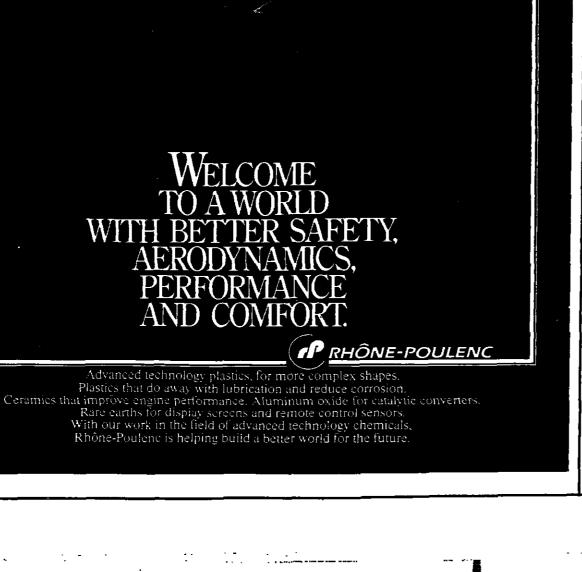


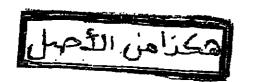
and everything it represents for the global marketplace - will definitely be the watershed for every multinational IT company. The companies which dominate it will undoubtedly be the corporate powerhouses of the early 21st century - and the losers, whatever their national or pan-national identity, will be left out in the cold.

Joel Stratte-McClure

Timothy Harper is a London-based American journalist and lawyer, Axel Krause, IHT corporate editor, is supervising the 1992 series. Sabine Krueger is a correspondent to McGraw-Hill in Bonn. Joel Stratte-McClure is a freelance writ

er and the editor of Sophialet. Jonathan Todd writes for the Sunday Times from Brussels





'Salome': An Erotic Nightmare

the state of the s

By Henry Pleasants By Henry Pleasants

Ewing may have solved it—begins

ONDON — Sir Peter Hall has

and perverse distortion of what has

central figure, however, is not the

lt is similar with the Dance of

central figure, however, is not the

lt is similar with the Dance of

Seven Veils. As performed by Ew-Royal Opera, Covent Garden, is different story, with Salome (un-easier and more rewarding if one named) a subsidiary character.

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sates a company said be say and has the man be to be for major computers anywhere in The same might be said of any production of "Salome," as, indeed, it might be said of Oscar Wilde's play - from which Strauss contrived his libretto - and of Strauss's own feverish score.

assumes that he does.

But the inference of a nightmarish conception is the more helpful to this excellent production be-

associate John Bury. The problem — and Hall and

New York Times Service

In Clarksdale's civic auditorium last week, the

members of Z.Z. Top, the popular rock group from Texas, gave Clarksdale's Blues Museum a gleaming white electric guitar made of a cypress log from the

cabin where Muddy Waters grew up.

It will be used in an exhibit honoring Waters, said the group's lead guitarist, Billy Gibbons, "as a focus for the spirit of the art form known as the blues."

Pyramid Guitar Co. of Memphis made the instrument.

drummer, Frank Beard, made a pilgrimage to Clarks-

NICOLE, YOU...

YOU LOOK

WONDERFUL!

DOONESBURY

YOU GAUK-

STRANGER?

ING AT.

Gibbons and the band's bassist, Dusty Hill, and its

Herod, according to the gospels, bly had it thrown in the nearest after her striptease used to be a has reluctantly imprisoned John canal Least of all is there any sugthe Baptist. The latter has degestion of Salome's necrophilic Ewing can—and does.

In an interview she has said:

"Wasn't Salome naked when she
"Wasn't Salome naked when she For that she wants John's head, but Herod, whose attitude to the prophet is one of awe mixed with fear, refuses.

terization of the eponymous heroine and the claustrophobic atmosphere achieved in Hall's staging, within the nocturnal setting and lighting provided by his longtime that he promises her anything she wishes. Salome asks her mother what she should demand. Herodias tells her: John's head on a silver charger. Salome demands it, gets it, and designed with near it are to her and dutifully passes it on to her

New Guitar for Muddy Waters

request for a raise from 221/2 cents to 25 cents an hour. old library building near the Sunflower River.

dale last September, looking for the roots of Waters, held, went to Chicago, formed the first important whom they consider their musical and spiritual godfaclectric blues band and became a major figure in

ther. They were intrigued to hear about the Blues postwar American music. He was an inspiration to

THANKS, MIKE. YOU'RE LOOKING

PRETTY GOOD YOURSELF! I'M

OKAY.

GOING TO GO GET A DRINK.

SEE YOU LATER?

Museum in Clarksdale, once the home of John Lee many blues and rock musicians. He died in 1983.

years ago. "We want to do whatever we can to contin-

But the main thing is to encourage people playing."

nightmane. But acceptance and approval of his new production at the proval of his new production at the Mark. What they tell us is quite a for bloody revenge and gets it. The reality, but as crotic fantasy it Bible tells us nothing about what passes, including the orgasmic clishe did with the head — she proba- max. Gypsy Rose Lee's exit line

danced? We are being true to the The story, as related by St. Mat- story as it was in the Bible. Using a thew and St. Mark, is believable, if body stocking or a G-string would ear, refuses.

At a birthday party, he asks his not believable — or at least one cheap nightclub act. It is not titillateen-age step-daughter/niece to hopes not. It is fantastic, a night-tion, but a vital part of the story.

dance for him and his guests, and is mare, where anything is possible. It is no such thing. Certainly cause of certain exaggerations and dance for him and his guests, and is excesses in Maria Ewing's characters. But it is no such using the Bible about the dinner table, Salome dancing starkers. But it is tern so close to the dinner table. Salome dancing starkers. But it is Narraboth's unnoticed and unattended suicide and Salome's long formance, most remarkable and roll down the steps from the lid of admirable, perhaps, for Ewing's re-

associated with the role. As a characterization it is rather more than a bit too studied, too calculated, especially the stillnesses and sulky, sullen silences, as was true, too, of her Carmen in Glyndebourne a couple of seasons ago. But it is still a memorable Salome, a New York Times Service

LARKSDALE, Mississippi — Muddy Waters, the pioneer of electric blues, grew up near this small Mississippi Delta town, on Stovall's Plantation, leaving in May 1943 after the overseer refused his request for a raise from 22½ cents an hour notable and praiseworthy accom-

plishment, All else is fine in this production, first seen in Los Angeles in 1986. with splendid performances by Helga Dernesch as Herodias, Rob-"We're planning to gut the library building, conert Tear as Herod and the Ameristruct a tiered performing auditorium and wrap the can baritone Robert Hale as Jokan-museum exhibits around that," said Sid Graves, who aan (John the Baptist). Above all Christoph von Dohnanyi, always more than a social call. ue having music played here. It's great to have people come into the museum to listen to records and watch considerate of the voices while slighting nothing of Strauss's orvideo tapes, and we're getting more and more of that. chestral magic.

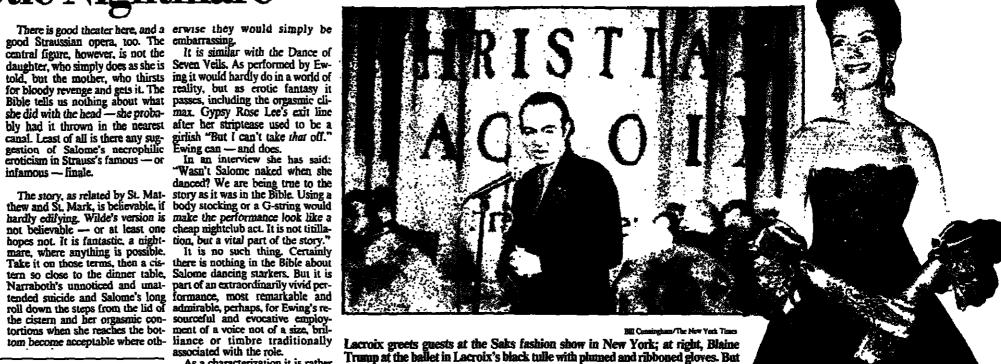
Waters, whose real name was McKinley Morgan-

Henry Pleasants is a Londonbased author and critic who specializes in music and opera.

WANT TO SIN

I DON'T DO

FUNERALS.



Lacroix Plays the Trump Card

By Anne-Marie Schiro

New York Times Service N EW YORK — Christian La-Croix's visit to New York last week proved that he is a bona fide myself!" he said. "I read Lacroix is week proved that he is a bona fide myself!" he said. "I read Lacroix is beads, plumes, ribbons and roses. fashion celebrity. Parties were held dead." He shrugged. "New York At least four women, including started the museum, the only institution of its kind in there is the Royal Opera House in his honor, and people lined up and the States are so helpful to the blues-rich Mississippi Delta, on a shoestring seven Orchestra under the guidance of for his autograph. But his visit is me.

Despite the hoopla surrounding new ready-to-wear that will deter- one more reason for me to be a mine the future of his fledgling fashion house. The fall ready-towear, being made in Italy by Genny Moda, was offered for the first time last week to Saks Fifth Avenue's customers, who could place orders for summer delivery.

While his flamboyant couture the higher priced ready-to-wear designs earned Lacroix a tidal wave made in his Paris workrooms. of publicity and had a marked influence on the spring collections of other designers, the stock market plunge last October put a damper short." on excess. Designers are currently heading in a more sober direction.

the changing times. Manhattan,inc., for one, has said in being noticed at fancy parties. that the designer is passé and

knows it; that he feared rejection the Metropolitan Opera House was coat because, she said, "Rex love on this visit to New York.

the designer says that he is designing his ready-to-wear for the street, not galas.

He also defended his continuing to make fanciful clothes. "If I did lighting nothing of Strauss's orwednesday's gala performance by
hestral magic.

American Ballet Theater of "Gaîte said, "everyone would be bored.

(Further performances April 26 Parisienne" with Lacroix's cosAnd I would be bored. The period tumes, it is the French designer's is a little tough. But I think that is said. "You propose shapes and

little different" high waistlines in the new collecther his conture or his Luxe line,

Lacroix said he had originally wanted to design longer skirts, but "women are just getting into the

At the ballet, Kimberly Farkas was wearing one of Lacroix's more san Kalt, dressed in Chanel. Gone from most collections for conservative designs: a slim, onenext fall are very short skirts, pouls shoulder floral print. It was one of and the rest of the frontron that at least 14 genuine Lacroixs and characterized last year's Lacroix dozens of Lacroix-inspired dresses mania. This raises the question of that proved that pours are not yet whether Lacroix is out of step with dead, at least not among those members of new society who revel

The gala dinner after the ballet at

one of those parties. Blaine Trump me in purple." Party Hearst Shaw wore a black tulle Lacroix with and Kimberly Rockefeller were long red gloves decorated with jet both taken with the designer's pais-Ivana Trump, wore the designer's short floral dress over black lace.

But Lacroix is not designing his ready-to-wear for gala occasions, but for what he calls "the street." "Couture is a kind of laboratory where everything is allowed," he proportions without thinking

about prices." Some fashion professionals have The ready-to-wear was modeled said that the ultrashort skirts and at a benefit at Saks Fifth Avenue attended by more than 400 women tion are too young-looking and that the clothes lack the elegance of ei- or's new clothes. After the parade or's new clothes. After the parade of ultrashort double-faced coats, curvy suits, beaded and embroidered apron dresses, and knits in exotic combinations of patterns

shown with fanciful accessories their enthusiasm was restrained. "There were some lovely things if they were a little longer," said Su-

Nadia Stark, however, who owns the Stark carpet company, went straight into the store's temporary Lacroix boutique and ordered a white organza blouse, an apron "to wear over a black dress of Mary McFadden's," she said, and Lacroix's rhinestone-bedecked shoes.

Mercia Harrison ordered a purple

ley gloves.
The store cut its original \$2 million order because of recent soft retail sales, but a Saks representative would not quote figures, saying only that the Lacroix clothes priced from \$500 to \$3,000, were "selling very well."

Couture houses seldom make money from their custom operations, relying on other sources, including ready-to-wear, perfume and licenses, to bring in millions of dollars annually. Lacroix, for exampie, has sold only about 600 countre dresses since opening for business last year, while 20,000 pieces of the ready-to-wear have been ordered by stores.

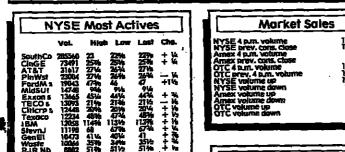


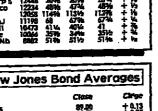
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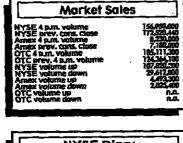
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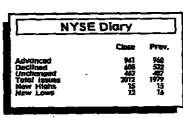
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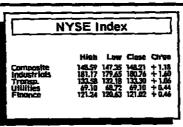
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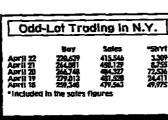


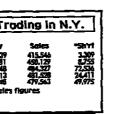


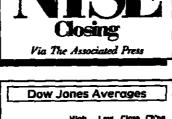




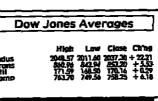


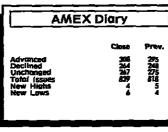


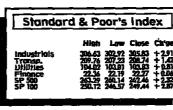


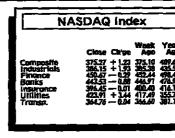


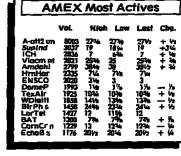
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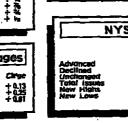


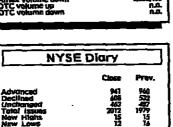


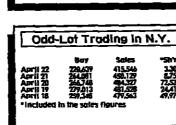


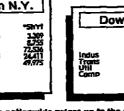


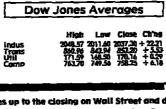
Dow Jones Bond Averages

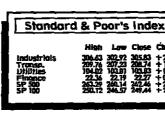


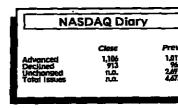












AMEX Stock Index

Earnings Help Propel NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York
Stock Exchange rose sharply Monday as investors put aside fears of inflation and higher interest rates and focused on favorable earnings reports.

Volume was moderate, swollen by dividend-related activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 22.21

The market should move in a narrow range with 1.950 as the low and 2,100-2,150 as a

reports.
Volume was moderate, swollen by dividendrelated activity.
The Dow Jones industrial average rose 22.21
points to close at 2,037.30. The index, which
rose 27.69 points on Friday, added about 1
point for all of last week.
Advances led declines 3 to 2, while volume
edged higher to 156.95 million shares from
152.52 million on Friday.
The volume, however, reflected about 28.5
million shares of Southern Co., which carries a
9.3 percent dividend yield and goes ex-dividend
Tuesday.

Tuesday.

"After last week when we lost two good gains in the final hour, the onus was on the bears to come in and sell off this market," said Sid Dorr, vice president of block trading trading at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. But the market held on for a good showing."
Mr. Dorr said. "The next move, whatever it is,

50 or 100 points, is a lot more likely to be on the inside."

Mr. Dorr said the advance could not be pinned on one factor, although he did cite a firmer bond market "and an overall better sen-

timent" on Wall Street. Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp. in New York, said the market appears to

range with 1,950 as the low and 2,100-2,150 as a high."

He said the market would be paying close attention to the scheduled release Tuesday of the government's report on the first-quarter gross national product. Estimates call for a growth rate of anyund 2.5 percent. growth rate of around 2.5 percent.

Southern was the most active issue, up 4 to

Cincinnati Gas & Electric followed, up 4 to 25%, while AT&T was third, ahead 4 to 27%. IBM gained 4 to 113% and Digital Equipment rose 2% to 101%.

er first-quarter earnings.

Mobil, which said earnings rose to \$1.23 a share from 62 cents a share, was up 1% to 47%.

Exxon, whose first-quarter net rose to \$1.06 a share from 75 cents a year ago, added 4 to 44%. Chevron rose 11/4 to 48% and Pennzoil 2 to

Among the blue chips, General Electric was up % to 41, American Express was down % to 24, Eastman Kodak rose % to 41% and Merck gained % to 156%.

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1987 RESULTS

Activity and consolidated results of the BNP Group in 1987

The Board of Directors of the Banque Nationale de Paris met on April 14, 1988 under the Chairmanship of Mr. René Thomas, to examine the accounts of the BNP for the accounting year 1987.

1987 has been a good year in terms of activity, with a slight fall in consolidated net Income, in a more difficult economic environ-

Consolidated net income was FF 3.009 million in 1987, compared with FF 3.169 million in 1986 and FF 2.114 million in 1985.

Principal components of income (in millions of French trancs)	1986	1987	%
Net banking revenue Non-interest operating expenses	29,358	29,844	+ 1.7
and fixed asset deprectation	19,371	20,423	+5.4
before provisions	9,987	9,421	- 5.7
of which, Continental France	8,284	7,575	- 8.6
Foreign and Overseas	1,703	1,846	+ 8.4
Net provisions for the year	5,143	4,924	- 42
Consolidated net income	3,169	3,009	- 5.0
• of which, Group share	3,015	2,835	- 5.9

In Continental France, the level of activity has been sustained; customer deposits increased on average by 6.5 %, as against 4 % in 1986. The average cost of deposits has fallen, due primarily to the strong growth in sight deposits and savings accounts.

Loans and advances increased at a rapid rate of 6.7 %, compared with 4.6 % in 1986, particularly to private customers, who now represent 31 %of total loans, up from 27 %in the preceding year.

Capital market activities, benefitting from the privatisation program, showed continued growth, leading to a further rise in commission income; BNP confirmed its leading position among banks on the bond market, for the underwriting and placement of shares for privatised companies, in the commercial paper market and for introductions on the Paris second market.

The specialised subsidiaries (BNP-Bail, Crédit Universel, Banque Natio-Trésorerie, BANEXI, Natio-Vie) maintained a favourable level of activity in 1987.

Group net operating income in the Overseas and Foreign Network, which includes this year 100 % of the United Overseas Bank in Geneva, is up by 8.4 %with significant growth in customer related business. This rate of growth particularly high in Asia and the Far East, comes out at 4.7 % when adjusted to constant exchange rates and an identical basis of consolidation.

For the Group as a whole, net operating income, after depreciation, but before provisions, taxes and other items, stands at FF 9.421 million compared with FF 9.987 million in 1986, and FF 8.778 million in 1985. The increase in net banking revenue has been insufficient to compensate for the rise in non-interest operating expenses and depreciation, the level of which reflects Group policy to pursue the computerisation of operations and the development of automatic payment systems.

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These results, recording a slight fall in comparison with 1986, but an increase compared with 1985, may be regarded as satisfying in a particularly difficult economic environment, marked by increased competition and the international stockmarket and fin-

Pursuing its efforts of prior years, the Group increased its banking provisions by FF 4.924 million in 1987, including FF 2.383 million in respect of loans made to countries experiencing payment difficulties, bringing the total of these provisions to 50 % of related

All unrealised capital losses arising as a result of the stockmarket crisis have been fully provisioned in 1987. BNP has not taken advantage of the new facilities relating to investment securities, for which provision is no longer required.

BNP has also constituted tull provisions this year for all rights

accruing to employees under social benefit schemes After taxes and other Items, consolidated net income amounts to FF 3.009 million.

Net Income totals FF 1.546 million, up by 32.9 % over 1986.

Principal components of income (in millions of French trancs)	1986	1987	%
Net banking revenue	24,156	24,295	+ 0.6
Non-interest operating expenses		[ĺ
and fixed asset depreciation	16,919	17,479	+ 3.3
Net operating income			
after depreciation before provisions,		,	
taxation and other items	7,237	6,816	- 5.8
Net provisions for the year	4,774	4,346	- 8.9
Net income	1,163	1,546	+ 32.9

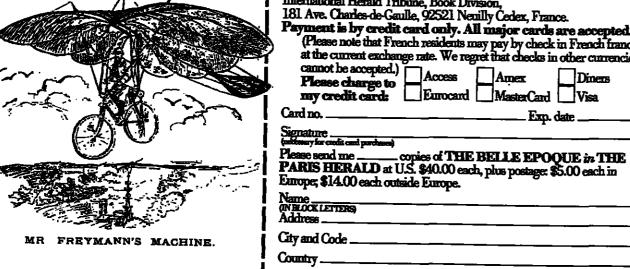
At the General Shareholders' Meeting, the Board will propose a total distribution of FF 676 million compared with FF 588 million in the preceding year, an increase of 15 %, bringing the dividend per ordinary and non-voting share up to FF 11.50, or FF 17.25 inclusive of tax credit, after the free share issue of one for ten in 1987. Total consolidated assets amount to FF 975 billion at the end of 1987, an increase of 6.5 %over the previous year.

Stockholders' equity, strengthened by undistributed income for the period, stands at FF 24.6 billion as against FF 21.7 billion at the end of 1986 and FF 14.6 billion at end 1985; stockholders' equity together with equivalents total FF 30.9 billion.

Risk cover has thus been reinforced by increases in stockholders' equity and provisions and, by reference to the future solvency ratio proposed by the Cooke Committee, the BNP Group is in a position to satisfy the ratios foreseen for 1992.



Norld banking is our business Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century along with glorious, gossipy tid-bits, records of fabulous galas, stunning fashions, gentlemen's duels and "crazy inventions." With hundreds of excerpts of articles, delighful vignettes and 147 illustrations, this book is a vivid evocation of a period no one imagined would ever end. A great gift idea. Hardcover, (111/2×91/2 in.) 16 in color. - Herald Eribunc -International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies Amex Please charge to my credit card: Luocard MasterCard Visa



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(Continued from Back Page)

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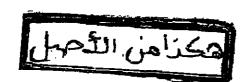
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Page 13

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Fears of Falling Dollar Leave Zurich in Doldrums

By JACQUES NEHER

Special to the Heroid Tribune

URICH — Just when it seemed that the Swiss stock market was ready to recover from its Black Monday plunge, it appears to be back in the doldrums. Analysts say foreign investors, who had begun to wade back into the market last month, have retreated again because of new lears that the dollar may fall still further against the Swiss franc.

"It's been very slow all month," said Markus Staubli, vice president in charge of institutional sales for Crédit Suisse. He said recent news of earnings and dividend increases "doesn't help at

The market has

been the world's most

stagnant since last

October's plunge.

all. Investors only respond to the bad news." For example, he noted, last Wednesday, when the Italian tire group Pirelli announced plans to reorganize its corporate holdings in an effort to protect it from a hostile bid, the price

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of Societé Internationale Pirelli, listed in Zurich, took a 12 percent dive, pulling the mar-ket down with it. Zurich is not Switzerland's only stock exchange but it is the dominant

one, with 60 percent of total turnover, and as Zurich goes, so go Further depressing the market were antitakeover measures

amounced by two major Swiss companies, the pharmaceutical group Ciba-Geigy AG and the chemical company Sandoz AG. The Zurich general market index, published by Swiss Bank Corp., registered 489.50 on Monday, only 7.8 percent above its post-crash low of 454 last Nov. 10.

The Zurich stock market remains the most stagnant of the major markets since last October's plunge. Hong Kong fell further, the Hang Seng index dropping from around 3,950 before the crash to a low of less than half that, but has since rebounded, closing Monday at 2,623.75. The second most stagnant is Frankfurt, whose FAZ index on Monday was 451.77, or 13.9 percent above its Jan. 29 low of 396.40.

ELATIVE TO its pre-crash peak of 734 on Oct. 5, the Zurich market is still down 33 percent. Frankfurt also is Zurich market is sun down 33 peacent. A reached Jan. 6. off 33 percent from its 1987 peak of 676.84, reached Jan. 6. Swiss brokers all point to sound fundamentals - Switzerland's strong banking institutions, a fairly good economic outlook, labor peace, political stability and rock-bottom share prices—and say things should be better than they are.

"I don't see any clouds," said Gerd Lehmann, vice president of the exchange. "There's no reason the market should be doing

Lombard Odier & Compagnie, one of the 29 members of the exchange, echoed that sentiment in a recent report on what it sermed "the Swiss paradox."

The report said, "While the Swiss economy is challenged only by Japan as the one with the soundest fundamentals, the Swiss market ended 1987 with one of the biggest losses in the world." The losses, it said, were "all the more surprising and disappointing because [the Swiss market] had risen less than other major markets during the bull market of the past five years."

Unjust or not, foreign investors, who traditionally account for at least half of the volume on the Zurich market, are few and far between these days. A strong indication of this is that the premium for bearer shares, a class of stock foreigners are permitpremium for beares shares, a class of stock foreigners are permitted to bury, has fallen sharply relative to registered shares, which can be owned only by Swiss citizens. A year ago, bearer shares for major Swiss banks were priced almost twice as high as registered shares, while that premium now has faded to 10-20 percent.

While dealers say some British institutional investors have

wandered back into the market, other Continental investors and the big U.S. and Japanese investors are conspicuously absent. Brokers say a slow effort to rebuild foreign confidence over

See ZURICH, Page 17

Currency Rates

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Asian Dollar Deposits April 25 Close Prev.

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Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerole. **Gold**

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Earnings Up 36% At Exxon

Refining Margins Also Aid Mobil

The Associated Press

NEW YORK - Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, said Monday that first-quarter carnings soured 36 percent to \$1.46 billion from a year earlier, while Mobil Corp., No. 2 in the United States, reported a doubling of its quarterly profit to \$505 million.

Both companies said a drop in oil prices during the quarter helped increase their profit margins for refining and chemicals.

Citing the same reasons, Chica-go-based Amoco Corp. said its earnings leaped 80 percent to \$469

At the end of last quarter, amid a global production glut, oil prices dropped as low as \$14 a barrel, about \$4 below the \$18 target price of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

News that OPEC and non-OPEC nations will be meeting this week to discuss production cuts has strengthened oil prices this month, with North Sea Brent, the most widely traded European crude, now trading around \$17. Exxon said sales totaled \$22 bil-

lion in the quarter, up 13 percent from a year earlier, while Mobil's revenue from continuing opera-tions rose 18 percent to \$13.8 billion. Amoco's sales rose 11.5 percent to \$5.8 billion.

Exxon's chairman, Lawrence G. Rawl, said that sharply lower crude prices together with much stronger margins for petroleum products and higher chemical earnings "were fundamentally responsible for the overall earnings improve-

The quarterly comparison was beloed by sale of property abroad and lower incentive compensation costs in 1988," he said, "but the effect of these benefits was largely offset by the absence of 1987 foreign exchange gains and tax credits associated with foreign opera-

Mobil's chairman, Allen E. Murray, said the company's quarterly performance was the best since 1981, with the most important improvements occurring in its domes-tic refining and marketing areas as well as in chemicals.

Mobil said its earnings did not reflect the operations of its Montgomery Ward & Co. unit, which it agreed on March 7 to sell to a management-led investor group in a \$3.8 billion leveraged buyout.

Amoco's chairman, Richard M. Morrow, also attributed the company's performance to substantial strengthening of refined product margins, along with continued re-cord earnings in chemicals.



Aeroméxico jetliners standing idle at Mexico City's airport after the carrier was declared bankrupt.

Mexico Bravely Lets an Airline Fold Bankruptcy of Aeroméxico Signals Industry's Overhaul

By Larry Robter

MEXICO CITY - The government's decision last week to allow a state-owned airline to declare bankruptcy heralds a sweeping overhaul of Mexico's inefficient and highly regulated air transport system, government officials and

airline industry analysis here say. The reorganization, which the lo-cal manager of one U.S. airline here describes as "a real revolution, and one long overdue," is expected to provide new opportunities to both Mexico's remaining domestic airto Mexico.

It is also likely to stimulate do-mestic traffic, which declined last "It caught a lot of people ! dustry analysts.

On April 15, following a five-day pletely owned by the Mexican gov- vided?"

out of business. Despite protests disappearance of Aeroméxico has organized by a labor union repreput serious strains on other airlines senting most of the airline's 12,500 and produced inconvenience for employees, offers by the union to thousands of Mexican and foreign buy the airline, and major disrup- travelers. With regular service to tions of air travel across the coun-rry, the government has held fast to rez, Chihuahua and Reynosa now its decision.

action," said Nelson Dumas, an Antonio and then on to the Texas aviation industry analyst at the city closest to the border. Mexican stock brokerage house In- The Ministry of Tourism has verlat. "The airline was not making also expressed concern that the money, the costs of keeping it temporary shortage of seats could provide new opportunities to both affoat were much too high, and hurt the booming tourism industry. Mexico's remaining domestic airwith the union so strong, it just More than 5 million foreign tourlines and to foreign carriers that fly reached the point where the govists visited Mexico last year, the ernment could not afford to sup-majority of them Americans bound

year, and tourism from abroad, ac- surprise," a diplomat specializing of which were Aeroméxico destinacording to Mexican and foreign in- in economic affairs said of the gov- tions. ernment move. "How many times In a speech in Monterrey this have you heard of a country allow-ing its flag carrier to go under, no drid pointed to the decision to close strike opposing the sale of 13 air ing its flag carrier to go under, no planes, Aeromexico, which is commatter how bad the service it pro-

ernment, announced it was going In the short term, however, the nonexistent, passengers from Mex-"It was a smart and courageous ico City must fly to Dallas or San

for beach resorts such as Acapulco. "It caught a lot of people here by Cancin, Ixtapa and Mazatlan, all

See AIRLINE, Page 15

Stevens Agrees To \$1.2 Billion Cash Takeover

and target of a protracted takeover battle, has accepted a \$1.2 billion of \$2.07 billion and a net profit of cash offer from two buyers after \$71.6 million. imitially rejecting their offer, the

Pepperell intends to sell part of the billion deal with Odyssey. operations to Bibb Co., another textile producer, for about \$150

investment firm that until recently work out a deal to buy the company with Pepperell to buy Stevens, will get the company's other operations, including its car-pet and industrial fabrics plants, for about \$530 million.

Stevens had rejected an initial \$1.2 billion offer from Pepperell and Odyssey last week, partly because of concerns about the tentative nature of Odyssey's financing. The terms were revised over the weekend to Stevens's satisfaction. Stevens's stock rose 25 cents on the New York Stock Exchange to

close at \$67.75 a share. Odyssey intends to buy its por-tion of the Stevens assets from Pepperell. But if Pepperell cannot complete its end of the deal, Odyssey has agreed to purchase Stevens, subject to financing. Odyssey's out-standing tender offer is also for

\$68.50 a share. Pepperell's interest in Stevens has centered on the company's sheet and towel operations, which include manufacturing facilities as well as such designer brand names as Ralph Lauren and Laura Ashley. Those operations account for 60

percent of Stevens's annual sales,

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches which amounted to \$1.61 billion NEW YORK — J.P. Stevens & last year and generated net profit of Co., the giant U.S. textile maker \$56 million.

Stevens executives set off a takecompanies involved said Monday. over contest early in February
The \$68.50-a-share offer will when they offered to buy the combreak Stevens, a 175-year-old fab- pany for \$666.5 million. The move ric company that employs 23,000 prompted Pepperell to join in the people, into three parts.

The major buyer is rival textile producer West Point-Pepperell offer a bit, before dropping out. Inc., which will keep most of Stebidding within two weeks, and Stevens's sheet and towel operations. vens agreed in mid-March to a \$1.1

But Pepperell refused to with extile producer, for about \$150 draw, and the bidding went higher.
Then, a week ago, the two bidders announced that they would try to

Martini Tops Rémy's Bid

PARIS - Martini & Rossi SpA said Monday that it was raising its friendly bid for the French liqueur maker Bene-dictine SA to 1.07 billion French trancs (\$188 million), topping a hostile offer from Remy Martin, the cognac house.

Martini, an Italian company that is a subsidiary of Genevabased General Beverage Corp., raised its offer to 7,700 francs for each of Benedic-tine's 140,000 shares, from 6,550 francs.

Earlier this month, Remy increased its own offer to 7,000 francs, valuing the family-owned liqueur company at 980 million francs.

U.S. Enters a Period of Slightly Higher Inflation, Experts Say

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States appears to be entering a period of moderately higher inflation in which the general price level could rise 5 percent or more a year into the early 1990s, many analysts say.

This acceleration, which is seen as pushing a bit higher and arriving a bit earlier than was recently expected, is a result of the decline in the exchange value of the dollar, Price Index for Finished Goods in March the probable end of falling oil prices and the prompted waves of selling in the securities and other goods are accumulating pressures of a business expansion that here a markets, these statistics alone did not make a having more price "bite," economists note.

labor market — at 5.6 percent, the national An important factor is the dollar's decline. still don't see the old-type cost pressures that its deficit in international trade, he added.

and certain other industries are now running U.S. markets by accepting progressively

But analysts and officials expressed little Although recently reported jumps in both nomic Development, an industry group.

sion that began more than five years ago. persuasive case for a higher inflation level.

"I'd say the dollar's the predominant culfear of a return to the disruptive double-digit inflation levels of 1979 through 1981.

Oil is another likely force for higher infla-Yet the March increases did focus atten- tion. Many analysts believe the stepped-up

unemployment rate is at its lowest rate since Assuming foreign producers have about ex-would suggest inflation on the industrial 1979—and the fact that the paper, chemical hausted their ability to protect hard-won side," she said.

But there is evidence that many prices are, at virtually full capacity. "You've got to get slimmer profit margins, they will be seeking in fact, being raised. A survey by the Nationsome price pressure out of that," he added.

some probably substantial price increases. al Federation of Independent Business al Federation of Independent Business found last month that 27 percent of its respondents planned to raise prices in the next governor who heads the Committee for Eco-six months, the highest since early 1984.

Many of those who believe that the nation's underlying inflation rate is indeed heading for, say, 5 percent from 4 percent, maintain that this is no cause for alarm.

"It's not necessarily a bad thing at all," Mr. Dunkelberg said. Higher prices and "We are going to get more initation," said

Yet the March increases did focus attention. Many analysts believe the stepped-up lighting in the Gulf will push up oil prices.

University School of Business and Manage to raise the inflation rate, probably to 4.5 to ment. He cited increasing tightness in the percent, for the second half of this year.

Yet the March increases did focus attention. Many analysts believe the stepped-up lighting in the Gulf will push up oil prices.

One skeptic about inflation is Elizabeth A. Bossong, a Pittsburgh steel consultant. "I minute profits are the signals needed for the economy to shift resources from consumer goods into its increasingly export-oriented ment. He cited increasing tightness in the percent, for the second half of this year.

But the March increases did focus attention. Many analysts believe the stepped-up lighting in the Gulf will push up oil prices.

One skeptic about inflation is Elizabeth A. Bossong, a Pittsburgh steel consultant. "I minute profits are the signals needed for the economy to shift resources from consumer goods into its increasingly export-oriented industrial sector so that the country can cut the countr

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actually being there.

Shares Sharply Lower in Paris on Election News

PARIS — Share prices fell 3.3960. sharply on the Paris Bourse Mon-With day before recovering in later trad-ing as traders reacted to a poorer than expected performance by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac in the first round of France's presidential elections.

The Bourse's spot indicator opened 1.8 percent lower and fell in later trading to an overall decline of more than 3 percent before recovering to a preliminary close of down 1.72 percent.

The franc, meanwhile, dipped against the Deutsche mark in early trading, touching 3.40 francs per mark, but recovered later to be fixed at 3.3970, virtually unchanged from Friday's fixing of dealer. "Chirac's performance was Some securities traders were

was slightly higher against the Bourse, won about 34 percent. Iranc. It was fixed at 5.6880 francs, Jean-Marie Le Pen, the candi-

futures markets followed the stock just over 14 percent. market lower. Bonds traded er than Friday's levels.

below its central ECU rate by 50 and market policies, won just under the second round of voting May 8, percent of its permitted divergence, 20 percent of the vote Sunday, and that Mr. Mittervand, if recompared with 43 percent late on while President François Mitter- elected, might call a quick parliarand, a Socialist who has expressed The dollar, which was stable displeasure with what he has called against other European currencies, the "gambling mood" on the mood at the Bourse was generally

up from 5.6770 Friday.

date of the extreme right, polled election to have aroused so little

The French bond and financial much better than expected with panic among investors," one dealer

around 60 basis points, or hun-gaining position," said Jean-Pierre politics. dredths of a percentage point, low- Pinatton, an analyst with the Pinatthan Friday's levels. ton brokerage firm, "and the mar-"It's a normal effect," said one ket won't like that."

3.3960.

Within the European Monetary

System grid, the franc was slightly disappointing."

fairly disappointing."

Mr. Chirac, who is widely identification.

Chirac, a political conservative, might prove soft and fragmented in

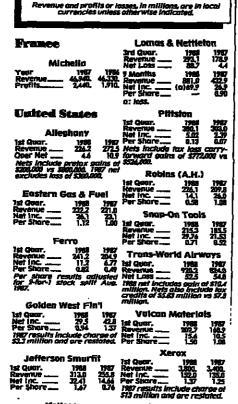
mentary vote. Despite the decline Monday, the

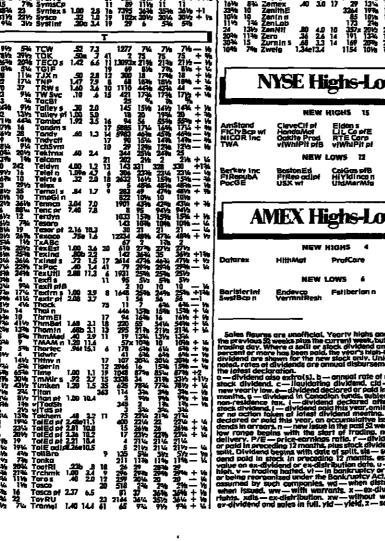
sanguine.
This is the first presidential panic among investors," one dealer said, "People are more concerned "Mr. Le Pen is in a strong bar- about economic fundamentals than

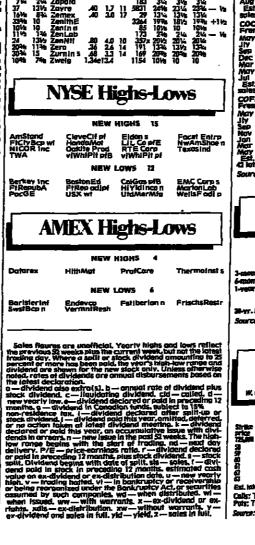
> Gabriel François, the chief econ-See PARIS, Page 17

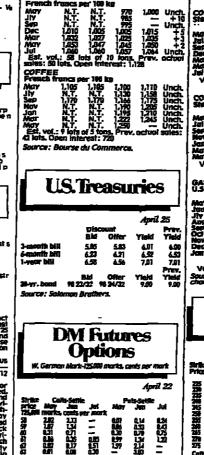
in Luxembourg. The BCC Group has offices in 72 countries, its Capital Funds exceed US\$1,500 million and total assets US\$17,500 million. The Head Office and branch of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International S.A., in Luxembourg enable you to make full use of the unique advantages offered in Luxembourg which include:- Total confidentiality of INTERNATIONAL AND investor's affairs by the laws PERSONAL BANKING of Luxembourg. IN LUXEMBOURG 2. The benefits of being able to open and operate an account in Luxembourg without actually going Investments and deposits made by non-residents are totally tax-free and there is no withholding tax on interest or dividends. 4. Luxembourg is a stable, prosperous financial European Economic Community. Mail this coupon for your FREE copy of "international and BANK OF CREDIT AND COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL S.A. 25 BOULEWARD ROYAL PO BOX 49 LUXEMBOURG TELER: 2257 BCC1LU

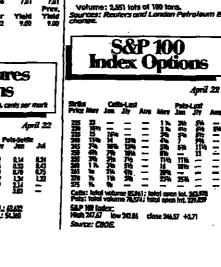












Return to Olivetti Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

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NEW YORK — Vittorio Cal-soni, the head of American The-phone & Telegraph Co.'s data by tems group, will return to Oliverii SpA to take a high executive pos-tion, the companies said Monday

At AT&T, Mr. Cassoni was assponsible for the development, management and marketing of computer products. Before going to the U.S. telecommunications grant in October 1986, he was Olivetti's manager for North America and was in charge of relations with AT&T. In 1983 AT&T paid \$250 million for a 25 percent stake in Olivetti, the Italian-based electronics and office machines compant.

Decides Against Buyout

The Associated Press

I.OS ANGELES — Farmers
Group Inc., facing a hostile \$4.5
billion takeover attempt by a company owned by BAT Industries
PLC of Britain, said Monday its
board has ended talks on a possible
leveraged buyout and prefers that
the company remain independent.

Directors of Farmers, a home and auto insurer, repeated their op-

position to the offer from Batus

AT&T said Mr. Cassoni would be replaced at the data systems division by Robert M. Kavnest and has been serving as AT&T's died financial officer. Olivetti said Carlo de Benedetti, its chief executive, would propose at a board meeting Thursday that Mr. Cassoni be named to the board and later appointed a managing director of the company. (Reuters, 187)

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Beazer Wins Majority in Koppers

Koppers Co. had netted it more cent of Koppers. man half of the shares in the Pitts-

ing Beazer from actually acquiring control over these acceptances. the shares, a Beazer company

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Matthews, said that owners of 53.4 blocked the offer, and Beazer is LONDON — Beazer PLC, the percent of Koppers shares had ac- being required to supply additional rapidly expanding British building cepted Beazer's offer at \$60 a share. amony, said Monday that its This, along with shares Beazer al-distributed by the shares Beazer al-ready owns, would give it 56.9 per-

But, said Mr. Matthews: "We burgh-based construction materi- cannot declare the offer unconditional because at present an injunc-But U.S. court orders are keep- tion prevents us from taking legal In response to requests from

ing an equity stake. Originally Beazer offered \$45 a share, but the company raised the bid to \$56 and spokesman said.

Koppers, U.S. federal judges in Los
Fine Beazer spokesman, John
Angeles and Pittsburgh have Koppers's shares were 12.5 cents higher at \$53.875 in afternoon trad-

ing Monday on the New York Stock Exchange. Last week, Koppers reported a first-quarter loss of \$8.5 million compared with a \$3 million loss a year earlier, largely because of a \$7 million increase in costs to defend "We needed to triple or quadruitself against Beazer.

information concerning its planned

Beazer launched the bid in

March through BNS inc., through

which its two investment banks,

Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. and

County NatWest Ltd., are also tak-

sales of Koppers assets.

The takeover has worried some London fund managers, who say that Beazer's rapid growth is too risky. Its chairman, Brian Beazer, wants to make his company a global construction conglomerate in three main fields — house construction, contracting and building materials — with a significant presence in Britain, the United States and Asia.

Koppers fits the strategy for two reasons: geographic diversification and a cash flow that will help balance the capital-intensive house construction business.

TLC May Sell 3 Units Of Beatrice in Europe

NEW YORK — TLC Group is considering the sale of three of its Seagram Sets China Venture Beatrice International companies based in Europe, it said Monday. Two are based in Britain: Callard & Bowser Group, which makes confectionery products, and Beatrice Poultry. The other is Beatrice International Bottling, which makes soft drinks in the Netherlands and Belgium. TLC, which is controlled by the investor Reginald

Japanese DAT Industry Wary of Tandy CD Claim

TOKYO - Tandy Corp's declaration last week that it intends to sell an erasable compact disk within two years could prove a blow to Japan's digital audio tape industry, securities and industry analysts

But company spokesmen and analysts in Japan, where DAT was pioneered, said they doubted that the U.S. consumer electronics company could realize its timetable for selling compact disk player-

recorders at less than \$500.

Two Japanese companies, Sony Corp. and Sharp Corp., already sell disk systems that can re-record computer data, but Sony's costs 1.6 million yen (\$13,000) and Sharp's 1 million yen.

These systems could be adapted to record music, but the price would be too high for consumers, analysts said. For digital audio tapes, which sound as clear as compact disks, the cheapest recorder in Japan costs 120,000 yen or about \$970. The main advantages of DAT over CDs - that they can record - would

be eliminated if Tandy succeeded.

However, sales of DAT recorders outside Japan have been slowed by record companies' efforts to limit the copying of their products. Inside Japan, sales last year were estimated at 30,000 units, below the

50,000 expected when DAT was launched in February.

"Maybe it does have the technology to produce a cheap rerecordable compact disk," one analyst said of Tandy's claim. "If it
does, then that is Nobel Prize-winning work."

"How Tandy can do it so cheaply is really amazing," said Sanae
Suzuki Rawle, an analyst at the brokers Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

"The digital audio tape industry had thought that such an innovation as Tandy's would not come for about 10 to 20 years," she added.
"If Tandy can do as they say then this will have a very year negative "If Tandy can do as they say, then this will have a very, very negative impact on DAT."

Much of the doubt over Tandy's claim centered on why the company would need to wait up to two years to market its product.
Existing methods in Japan for recording data on optical disks. such as Sony's and Sharp's, involve magnetic forces to alter data that is magnetically arranged.

A spokesman from a Japanese audio company who declined to be identified said that it was possible, as Tandy itself has hinted, that the company had found a treatment for the disks themselves, eliminating the need for expensive recording and erasing systems. But, he said, that treatment may have increased the cost of the disks.

U.S. Publisher Hopes to Get Soviets Reading About PCs

BOSTON — IDG Communications Inc., the publisher of more Western computer products, then than 90 computer magazines and Western advertisers would have a newspapers around the world, is reason to buy space in a computerabout to set up shop in the Soviet oriented magazine. Among the Union with a publication aimed at companies in the first issue are personal computer users.

IDG, a company with \$300 mil- Atari Corp., Bull and Siemens AG. lion in annual sales, is spending a modest \$250,000 initially to introduce PC World USSR, a magazine produced with Soviet partners for a Soviet readership.

"It's a challenge to operate in the Soviet Union," said Alex Leblois, IDG's chief executive.

Few of IDG's publications, which include PC World and infoworld, have been introduced in such a sensitive political environ-ment. And there may be only 100,000 personal computers in the Soviet Union, compared with as many as 13 million in the United' States, Mr. Leblois said. But, be said, there is growing Soviet demand for computer-related publi-

IDG, a unit of International Data Group, sees the Soviet Union as an untapped market that can be developed, particularly when Western markets start to flatten.

IDG's partner is Radio i Sviaz, a publisher of books and magazines on electronics and communica-

Crucial to getting the venture started were the Soviet Union's liberalized foreign investment laws and the recent easing of U.S. technology transfer regulations.

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Ashton-Tate Co., Microsoft Corp., To date, many Western compa-

nies trying to arrange ventures with the Soviet Union have been slowed by problems with bureaucracy and repatriating hard currency. But IDG appears to have avoided the hard-currency problem be-

cause advertising is paid for in Western currencies and collected by the American partner. The newsstand price of PC World USSR will be 2 rubles, or \$3.20 at the official rate. The first issue, one of three planned for this year, is expected to be on the stands in June. Six issues are planned for next year. The joint venture is

printing 50,000 copies for sale at

bookstores and newsstands.

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(including Berlin West) at Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt/Mein

The Bonds shall cease to bear interest as per June 11, 1988. The coupon as per June 12, 1988 will be paid separately.

London, England, April 1988 Security Pacific EuroFinance Inc.

Elf Is Paying £308 Million For RTZ's Oil and Gas Unit

LONDON - Societé Nationale ple our existing investment and we Elf Aquitaine, the French state oil company, has agreed to acquire sion player," he said. RTZ Corp.'s oil and gas business for £308 million (\$579 million) in with the Edinburgh-based brokerab effort to expand its stake in age Wood Mackenzie & Co., said Britain's North Sea fields, the com- that RTZ's decision to dispose of panies said Monday.

Earlier this year, Elf tried to buy another British North Sea oil company, Tricentrol PLC, for £148.4 The same of million. But Elf was outbid by At- going to be the next strong leg of lantic Richfield Co., which won Tricentrol in February with a £187

The French company is already a sajor producer in Britain's off-shore oil fields, and expects to ny this year. pump the equivalent of 120,000 barrels of oil a day in those fields

The unit that was sold, RTZ Oil & Gas Ltd., has interests in 31 offshore British licenses and in 15 onshore licenses. It also has interests in the Netherlands and Italy. Elf is paying cash. The payment will include the repayment of debt

from RTZ Oil & Gas to RTZ. RTZ, formerly Rio Tinto-Zinc, is an international mining and industrial group with interests in most major metals.

The group decided to sell its oil business because it felt the cost of expanding the operation was too high, according to its chief executive; J. Derek Birkin.

sectors of the economy, in particular civil aviation. "Mexico can no

longer allow itself the huxury of

having inefficient, money-losing

enterprises that constitute a burden

for all of society," he said. Ever since it passed into the

hands of the Mexican government

in 1959, Acroméxico has been a

drain on the state's resources. But deficits have grown in recent years, and the government has had to pour hundreds of millions of dol-

lars of subsidies into the company to keep it operating, at a time when

return phone calls requesting an

structuring Mr. de la Madrid has

But a government communiqué

issued last week said "the federal

and that seven attempts to restruc-ture- the airline had failed. The

development of this activity."

tive staff composed largely of inex-pertenced political appointees and

with a work force much larger than

1982, but announced last May that,

in the interests of improving effi-ciency and profitability, it would sell its Mexicana stock to private

Since then, the country's largest

television network, a newspaper

magnate, the oil workers' union

and Japanese and American investors are said to have expressed in-

and foreign, said that Aeromexico Toronto.
was burdened with an administraBut the

ordered.

crisis in 50 years.

The Ministry of Communications and Transportation did not

interview to discuss the Aeromercont phenomenon in Mexico, are
also expected to benefit from the

government has on five occasions in recent years had to assume losses" incurred by Aeromexico

tars the airline had failed. The statement blamed what it called favorable fallout for U.S. airlines

"failures of administration" and that fly to Mexico, especially dur-

"rumous labor relations" for "a deing these normally slow weeks pre-

terioration in the levels of service in ceding the summer tourist crunch.

this mode of transportation" and Aeroméxico flew from Mexico City

still would have been a second divi-

its oil and gas assets marked a "clear change in strategy."

business. Clearly they've changed their view," he said. Analysts said earlier this month

that RTZ would probably seek to RTZ Oil & Gas contributed

£11.1 million to RTZ's net earnings of £279.5 million in 1987. The oil unit's net assets stood at £98.1 million at the end of 1987. Mr. Gregory said that RTZ had obtained a "fair price" from Elf for

"We estimate that Elf is paying f2.20 per barrel for RTZ's proven oil and gas reserves," he said. RTZ's stock rose 11 pence to 378 pence a share on the London Stock Exchange after the announcement. Elf's stock dropped 1 franc to

Elf is making the purchase through a subsidiary, Elf Aquitaine U.K. Holdings Ltd. (Reuters, IHT)

new infusions of cash.

"There has been no shortage of

buyers interested in purchasing

Mexicana," Mr. Dumas said. "But

it has been more difficult to meet

the government's criteria, which in-

clude for reasons of sovereignty,

not wanting to hand national air-

line routes over to foreign inves-

Smaller regional airlines, a re-

riers such as Aero-California,

which operates in the northwestern

states bordering the United States,

try sources predicted.

AIRLINE: Carrier's Demise Hailed

(Continued from first finance page) terest in taking control of Mexi-

Aeromexico as an example of his administration's "radical restructuring" of various state-controlled sectors of the economy, in particu-

283.50 francs a share on the Paris

MONTREAL - Scagram Co. has signed a joint venture agreement with China Distillery in Shanghai to produce whiskeys and

sparkling wines for the Chinese and other Asian markets, the Canadian distiller said Monday. A new company, Shanghai Seagram Ltd., will build a production and bottling fa-F. Lewis, gave no estimated value cility in Shanghai, Scagram said. for the companies.

Britain's ILG Orders 30 Jets From Boeing

piled by Our Staff From Dispatch LONDON — International Leisure Group, the parent of the charter operator Air Europe, announced Monday that it would buy 30 jetliners val-ued at \$1.4 billion from Boeing Co. The agreement includes 22 757-200s, the largest order for the aircraft placed by a foreign company.

Trading in Mexicana stock was suspended earlier this month to The company said it would buy eight short-range 737-400s in addition to the short- to prevent speculation. The airline's annual stockholders' meeting was medium-range 757s. Interna-Mexico itself is struggling to scheduled to be held Monday, and tional Leisure said financing emerge from its worst economic industry analysts expected there arrangements for the purchase are not yet complete. nouncement concerning the carri-

The 757s will be equipped with Rolls Royce RB 211-535E4 engines, which will mean an order of £250 million (\$470 million) for the British firm. The 737s will have French CFM 56-3C engines.

Delivery of the planes will stretch over five years, ILG said. The planes are aimed at helping ILG carry out expansion projects of two subsidiaries, Air Europe in Britain and Air Europa in Spain. The group now has a fleet of 13 Boeings, and is to receive a 757 next month, plus five 737s next year. (Reuters, AFP) next year.

promised to gnarantee the future to Los Angeles, Houston, New York, Atlanta and Miami, as well Aviation analysts, both Mexican as to Madrid, Paris, Montreal and Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. But the most far reaching conse-Quotations quence of Aeroméxico's folding and Mexicana's privatization may 1% 2 1% 2% 12% 13 Alen Jones Pit Bitter Corp. be in the revision of Mexico's airnecessary for its 45 aging planes. fares. Industry analysts said that it was run not to make a profit, the transport ministry, in an effort Chiron Gold, Glory USA Inc. 4% GoodMark Food 10% but like some sort of social charito keep Aeroméxico afloat, has in
to keep Aeroméxico afloat, has in
recent years imposed large and fre-The chief beneficiary of Aero-quent fare increases that were opmérico's closing is likely to be posed by Mericana and other carri-With compliments of Investors Guide to Profits

Mexican government has held a 58 been discouraged, stagnating at percent share of Mexican since percent share of Mexican since about 8 million passengers a year. 14 Friday

> Note these dates in your calendar now! The ninth annual International Herald Tribune/The Oil Daily "Oil and Money" conference will be held at the Inter-Continental Hotel in London on October 13 and 14, 1988. We will be gathering together an outstanding group of energy, financial and government leaders to address the

For full details, please contact Jenni Bielenberg, International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, WC2E 9JH. Telephone: (441) 379 4302 or telex 262009.

COMMERZBANK SIL

«Quality is the cornerstone of achievement»

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Commerzbank succeeded in posting impressive results in a difficult 1987, which saw both the Bank's business volume and market share-domestic as well as international-grow, reflecting its inherent strength and resilience. Earnings for both the Parent Bank and the Group continued strong, but did not quite match their 1986 record levels - largely due to adverse conditions in the securities markets. Commercial banking activities re-

Commerzbank Group Highlights 1986 DM billion 1987 148.2 161.7 Total assets 102.7 109.0 Total lending 140.3 Borrowed funds 153.5 4.9 Capital and reserves 5.1 408 423 Net income (DM million)

mained brisk, though, with aggregate lending expanding considerably, especially at the longer end.

The Group's equity base was reinforced yet again, and has now reached over DM 5 billion. Investments in staff and banking technology were once more stepped up. The year's good results have enabled Commerzbank to maintain a dividend of DM 9 per DM 50 nominal share.

In line with one of its major strategic goals for the 1980s, Commerzbank has further extended its international investment banking capacity. In Tokyo, Commerz Securities (Japan) Co. Ltd. was opened in mid-1987. In New York, Commerzbank Capital Markets Corporation started operations this March. Shortly before, the Geneva branch of the Bank's Zurich subsidiary, Commerzbank (Switzerland) Ltd, was established. Another subsidiary, Commerz International Capital Management GmbH, was formed in Frankfurt to provide multicurrency asset manage-

ment services to international institutional investors.

Also backed by its extensive German-based facilities and the securitiesrelated activities of its London, Luxembourg and Singapore outlets, Commerzbank is now well positioned to offer high-quality investment banking services in the world's major markets.

Figures for the early months of 1988 point to another successful year, the results of which Commerzbank expects to compare favorably with those achieved in 1987.

For further information, please contact: Commerzbank AG, PR Dept. (ZVK) PO. Box 100505, D-6000 Frankfurt 1, West Germany Phone: (69) 13 62-1, Telex: 415 253 76



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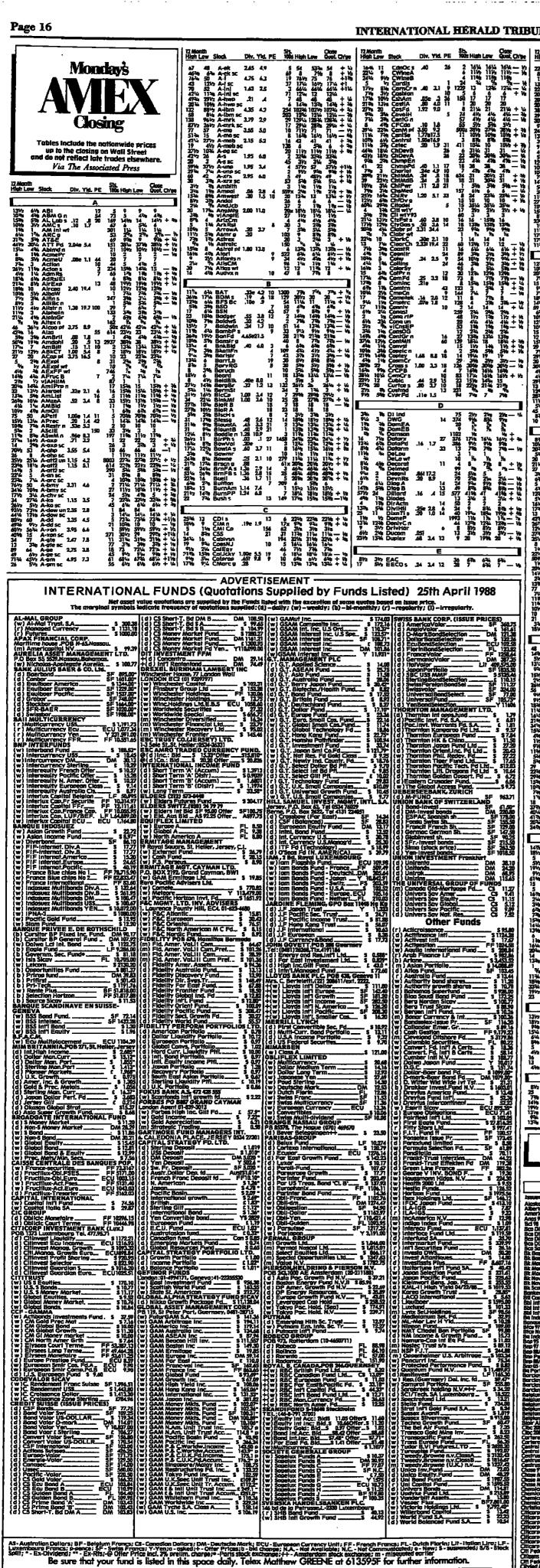
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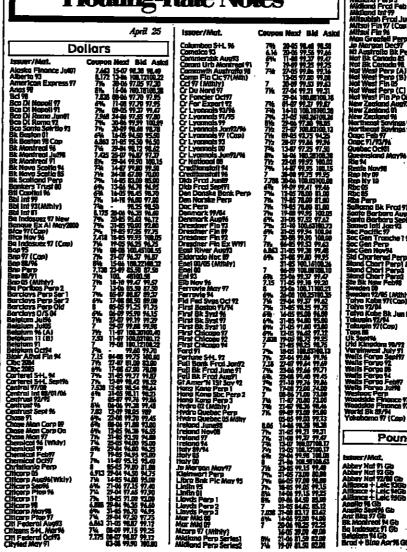
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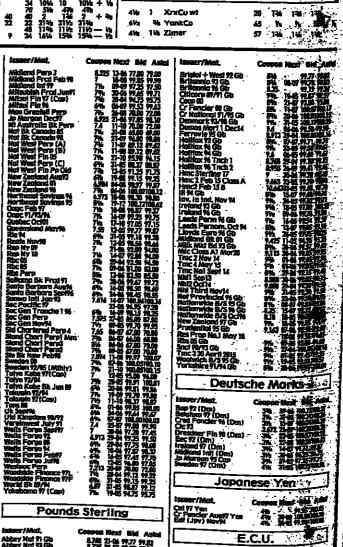
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Dollar Is Steady and Pound Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches -NEW YORK - The dollar was little changed Monday against most major currencies in a day of fujet technical trading, dealers said. But profit-taking pushed the British pound lower.

The pound fell over a cent against the dollar, dropping to \$1,8715 from \$1.8855 at Friday's

As the market waited for Tuesday's release of preliminary figures on U.S. gross national product for the first quarter, the dollar slipped marginally against the Japanese ven and was unchanged against the

The dollar showed strength against the Swiss franc, closing at 1.3865 francs against 1.3855 on Friday, but it was slightly off against the French franc, at 5.6850 francs

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Hatcher, an exchange trader at Barclays Bank PLC in New York.

Source : Replans

Mr. Hatcher said remarks by Nigel Lawson, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, indicating that the Bank of England might tolerate a drop in interest rates prompted sales of pounds.

In earlier London trading, the dollar rose to 1,6770 DM against 1.6735 DM at Friday's close, and slipped to 124.78 yen from 124.80

It firmed against the pound which fell to \$1.8755 from \$1.8890 at Friday's close.

The pound shed 0.5 percent on its trade-weighted index. The pound closed at 78.2 percent of its 1975 value, against 78.7 percent at the previous close.

The pound ended at 3.1458 DM 1.3865 Swiss francs, against Fri-in London, down from 3.1598 DM day's close of 1.3840 francs.

Talks among oil producers start-ing this week in Vienna on a possible reduction in output could influence the pound, some dealers said.

But dealers said factors such as interest rate differentials between Britain and its major partners are likely to remain far more significant than oil prices. British oil production has in the past under-

pinned the pound. Britain's March trade data, due Friday, will be a major influence on the pound this week, dealers say.

Median forecasts are for a visible trade deficit of £1.1 billion (\$2.07 billion), an improvement from February's £1.32 billion shortfall, and a current account deficit of £500 million from £720 million.

Should this materialize, the pound could break a resistance point at 3.15 DM on its way to as much as 3.20 DM, dealers say. In earlier European trading the

dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6742 DM against 1.6718 DM Friday, and in Paris at 5.6880 French francs against 5.6770 Friday. In Zurich the dollar closed at

(Reuters, UPI)

cent, up from 6.14 percent last week and the highest since 6.37 percent on Jan. 19. The bond-vield basis for the two securities was 6.09 percent and 6.58 percent.

T-Bill Yields

In U.S. Rise

At Weekly Sale

United Press International

WASHINGTON - Yields

for short-term U.S. Treasury

securities rose at Monday's

regular weekly auction with the 13-week bills advancing to

the highest level in two weeks

and 26-week bills rising to the

At a time when many inves-

tors are demanding higher yields to protect themselves

against rising inflation, the

lion of 13-week bills at an av-

erage yield of 5.92 percent.

This was up from 5.78 percent

at last week's auction, and was the highest since 5.98 percent

The government also sold \$6.412 billion of 26-week bills

at an average yield of 6.28 per-

on April 11.

Freasury auctioned \$6.406 bil-

highest level since January.

Debt Is Called 'Insurmountable Barrier' to Latin Growth

By Juan de Onis

RIO DE JANEIRO - The \$410 billion for-cign debt of Latin American and Caribbean countries is "an insurmountable barrier" to economic growth there, according to a United Nations study.

The study, with proposals for restructuring the region's economic relations with the world, made debt the central subject for a meeting of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean beginning in Rio de Janeiro on Monday.

"The outlook is bleak," said Gert Rosenthal, the commission's new executive secretary. "It shows that the net outflow of \$145 billion from the region since 1982 has undermined growth and contributed to greater social inequalities." Mr. Rosenthal is a former minister of plan-

ning of Guatemala. His staff prepared the

The three-day meeting, marking the commis-sion's 40th anniversary, brings together repre-sentatives of industrial countries, including the

ribbean states.

The economic commission's position, tradi-

licy makers, was substantially different from the "market-oriented" solutions for the debt Baker 3d, and by Japan and most West Europe- on measures different from those of the past, an governments.

The United States is represented here by John C. Whitehead, deputy secretary of state. Cuba is represented by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a vocal advocate of a debt moratorium, although Cuba keeps up its interest payments to Western banks.

The study by the UN commission said efforts by debtor countries to service their debts through increased exports of basic commodities have failed. It said that between 1980 and 1987, a 32 percent increase in regional export volume was accompanied by a 1 percent decline in the value of exports because of weak prices.

During this period, the study said, growth of regional production fell in relation to the population, now estimated at 380 million. Per capita,

United States, and of Latin American and Caribbean states. the gross regional product was 5.5 percent lower last year than in 1980.

"The fact that the export of commodities has tionally influential among Latin American po-ceased to be a source of dynamic impulses promoting growth, and that the region has become a net exporter of financial resources, supported by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. makes it clear that any recovery must be based

> the study said. The UN economic commission for the region recommended that member countries modernize both agriculture and industry. But it said the huge investments necessary for such a transformation are "incompatible with payment of the debt on the initially agreed terms."

> The commission said the debtor countries should try to negotiate new debt terms based on lower-than-market interest payments and re-duction in the debt principal, reflecting discounts being made on Latin American debt swaps in international capital markets of 20 to

50 percent of face value. The study conceded that political conditions in the industrial countries "do not appear conducive to grand international initiatives" on

behalf of debtors.

PARIS: Shares Off After Election

(Continued from first finance page) omist at Banque Nationale de Paris, said that share prices had been boosted artificially last week after

kets trader at Crédit Lyonnais, agreed, saying that "after a techni-

turn to its former levels." "I manage portfolios worth tens of billions of francs for French and

The 50-share Bourse indicator

But buying from foreign investors taking advantage of cheap stock prices helped stabilize prices later. The Bourse indicator was around 2 percent lower in the afternoon when trading was suspended

Blue-chip stocks, which fell Monday after a wave of buying last week, included the automobile group Peugeot SA, down 18 francs (\$3.17) to 1,033 francs; the insurance group Compagnie du Midi SA, down 42 francs to 1,748 francs; and the Michelin tire group, down 4.50 francs to 183.50 francs.

But dealers said that a strike at Michelin and disappointment over 1987 dividend payments by Peugeot probably contributed to the

declines.
A Société Générale economist. Alain Marais, noted that there was still considerable uncertainty over the second round of elections May 8, adding, "The economy does not react well to uncertainty."

Mr. Marais said the uncertainty might block a trend to lower inter-

est rates. The Bank of France left its money market interest rate unchanged

Monday at 7.25 percent. Dealers said that a securities re-

purchase tender by the central bank to inject liquidity into the market was not expected to presage

Japan Cools to U.S. Bonds

TOKYO - Net purchases of foreign bonds by Japanese investors dummeted in March to \$3.63 billion from \$9.48 billion in February. led by a decline in purchases in the United States, the Japan

Securiues Dealers Association said Monday.

In assessing the slump in net purchases, the group cited U.S. economic figures for employment, trade and leading indicators released in March that showed healthy economic growth and that rekindled fears of inflation. Higher oil prices during the month also prompted some selling of bonds.

Gross purchases were a record \$116.1 billion, up from the previous high of \$91.76 billion in February. But gross sales hit a new high of \$112.4 billion, up from February's \$82.28 billion record.

The report was based on a monthly survey of 83 foreign and

Japanese brokerages in Japan.

More than 90 percent of the trading involved bonds bought or sold in the United States, with net purchases in March sliding to \$3.3 billion from \$7.55 billion in February.

Gross foreign bonds purchased from the United States rose to \$106.9 billion, up from \$85.24 billion in February, the group said.
Yet gross foreign bond sales to the United States jumped to \$103.6 billion from \$77.69 billion.

The sharp increase in gross foreign bond activity was due partly to steep rises in bond dealing by city banks, trust banks and investment trusts, traders said, and to active attempts to make short-term capital

gains by dealers and brokerages. This steep rise in volume was also attributable to a shift of funds by major Japanese investors into U.S. securities from Japanese securities because of the stability in the dollar/yen rate, they added.

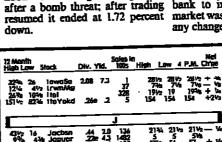
opinion polls showed a surge in support for Mr. Chirac. Gordona Charlez, capital mar-

cal correction the Bourse will re-

foreign companies," she said, "and no one has been phoning me telling me to sell."

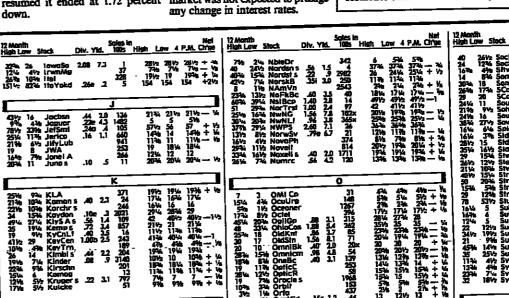
opened the Monday session 1.8 percent down from the previous close and fell 3.1 percent in brisk morning trading.

after a bomb threat; after trading



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The U.S. currency closed at 324.70 yen in New York after 24.80 yen on Friday. The dollar remained at 1.6750 DM.

after 5.6860.

... The dollar didn't make dramatic movements, but the British the previous pound came in for a good deal of panicky selling, making it the in London, day's biggest mover," said Robert on Friday.

4.4 percent to 482.

back," said Mr. Staubli.

volume is not measured — a mark

of Swiss secrecy — but the stock

exchange calculated that total

stock purchases, based on trading

tax receipts, declined 7 percent in

the first quarter to 147.2 billion Swiss francs (\$106 billion).

Monday's

This list, complied by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value.
If is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

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ZURICH: Fears of Falling Dollar Leave Swiss Stock Market in Doldrums Mr. Staubli said the March 28 ser, vice president and stock mar-points on investor fears that the decline, the most severe of any world market that day, was magnised increases of 15-20 percent this ings badly. (Continued from first finance page) February and March was sabotaged by a "mini-crash" on March "28, when the Zurich index dropped fied by the fact that there are no year, maybe more." market makers or specialists in the Zurich market to take positions on

"It pushed investors out just stocks and thus counterbalance sell when they were beginning to come orders. "It didn't take a big order flow to make the market fall," he said. "It Indeed, trading activity had re-turned to year-earlier levels in Febwas like an auction. Everyone mary and March after plunging 28 percent in January. Actual trading stood on the same side and the boat

tipped over." phasizing that the Swiss market is

Nevertheless, most analysts, emhighly undervalued, are upbeat

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Walter Siebenthal, research ana-

cent gain to the market. "Even ket may only begin to recover after then, he added, "the market would still be reasonably priced." The key to an upturn, most

agree, is a share price recovery for the three major Swiss banks, which have led our market, but this time I

Last month, the banks -Bank, Swiss Bank Corp. and Crédit

lyst for Union Bank of Switzerland, Suisse - reported earnings dethough less bullish, said that a sta-bilized dollar could bring a 10 per-Some analysts say the Swiss mardomestic investors, particularly large institutions, get the courage to lead the way.

make up around 30 percent of the think we'll have to prove to the market's total capitalization of foreign investors that our market is

about its short-term prospects.

"The trend for the summer will be upward," predicted Peter Gla
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© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska. **DENNIS THE MENACE**



'BLESS THE BISKITS AN PRAISE THE HEN, THROW BACK YER EARS AN'SHOVELIT IN

BUT THATS HOW CONBOYS TALK !"

WEATHER

West Germany: the land of quality craftsmanship. West Germany: the land where 300,000 Goldstar TVs and

> 400,000 Goldstar VCRs are produced

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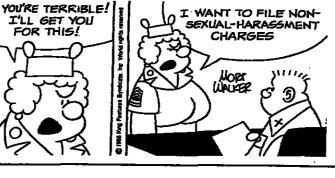
FLYING ACE IN HIS SOPWITH CAMEL ZOOMING THROUGH THE

EVERYTHING TAUGHT TO HIM IN TRAINING SUDDENLY COMES BACK ..

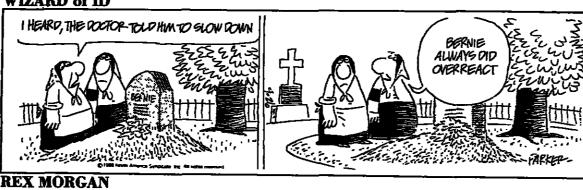




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MEMOIR OF A MODERNIST'S DAUGHTER

BOOKS

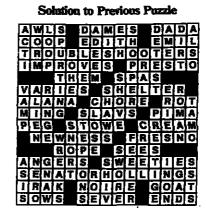
By Eleanor Munro. 271 pages. \$18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Margot Backas

O write about oneself honestly is an act of courage, and Eleanor Munro acquits herself honorably. If there remain some corners of her life unexplored and unexplained, it is not ecause she was afraid to lift the veils.

"There is always a beginning, not known as such at the time but marked off by the imagination from what memory holds in store. So I'll say that, in the beginning, there was sunlight on a meadow." That sunlit Catskill meadow and the dogwood tree beneath which her parents were married is a scene to which Munro circles back again and again "in the years' spin-of memory" as she comes to terms with who she was and what she has become. "I had to find a way back, not directly but as a circumnavigator ends up back by having persevered

To most of us, Munro's childhood would seem channed. Protected daughter of a noted educator, who was a protege of John Dewey and a friend of George Santayana, she grew up in an ordered and sophisticated household. Her father was the director of education at the Cleveland Museum of Art. Primitive sculpture, Tanagra figures, Coptic textiles and Banhaus candlesticks stood on their crowded bookshelves. Family evenings were spent listening to African tribal ceremonies captured on records by anthropologists, Chinese flute music, Beethoven: "As we would sit in the semidarkness of a summer or winter evening listening to records, slowly, as if the whole house became a diving bell, we sank together through



the surface of things." Eminent figures who lectured at the museum came to dinner: Gentrude Stein, Margaret Mead, Lewis Mumford and the Indian musician Ravi Shankar. What could go wrong in such a family?

Munro's maternal grandparents were different — "foreign" in a way Anglo-Saxons could never be - and they stay shadowy and mysterious in her book: a French grandmother, a Romanian grandfather who was, the reader gradually comes to realize as Munro herself did, Jewish. It is difficult now to believe that this might be the hidden factor in a happy family's disintegration, but the 1940s were a different time, and one must accept Muuro's perception that it was not the fact of her mother's being Jewish but the hiding of the face. that was disastrous. There are no ghosts, her father said, no gods, no such thing as loneliness. Man is the measure; reason, huma ness. Man is the measure; reason, numanism, intelligence and common sense are all. But there were ghosts, whose shades drew substance from the concentration camps and the war years of Fleanor's adolescence. "And grade, until the diving bell of our household sank into dark waters." dark waters."

After college and a year in Pans, Munimoved to New York and struck up a friendsh with Judith Malina and Julian Beck of the Living Theater. When they cast Picasso's play "Desire Caught by the Tail," with John Ashbery and Frank O'Hara, Munro played Lean Anguish, a name she thought appropriate to her frame of mind. In the early 1950s Eleanor Munro joined the staff of Art News. As her father had helped Americans to see the Post-Impressionists, so Munro, working with the Art News editor Affred Frankfurter, who became her husband, helped a later generation to see what she calls "the last Modernist and movement," Abstract Expressionism.

Her life, to the outsider, seems charmed. He the four years of her marriage to Frankfurter before he died, there were European trips; lunches at I Tatti and at the Rothchilds Kennedy White House dinner in honor of André Malraux

What makes Eleanor Munro's memoir more than a sequence of vividly described scenes is that she puts her experience to purpose. A true daughter of the Enlightenment and of a father who believed that education and understa ing could change lives, she generously offer what she has seen and learned. Her intelligent and vulnerability are gifts to the reader. Eleanor Munro, whose own books have been

nonfiction works on art and, most recently, on pilgrimage, is a spellbinding storyteller.

Margot Backas is a Washington writer. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

T HERE are very few play-I ers who can claim that they came out ahead of Anatoly Karpov, but now Nigel Short than its black counterpart, must be added to them. The 23year-old British grandmaster scored 4-2 to win the Second Euwe Memorial Tournament, a double-roundrobin competition, in Amsterdam.

Short was awarded the first right.

price of 15,000 guilders (about Timman's 19. .P-R4 may 57,932) and had a new tulip, have been a deliberate blust. nine years in the cultivation, named after him.

Whenever Short achieved an attacking position, he had no against it. The Englishman way, trouble finding the target, as bored in powerfully with 20 Maybe he thought that 24 N-can be seen in his third round RxN!, PxR: 21 BxN, all ready Q6ch, K-Q1: 25 B-NS; P-B3 to crush 21. PxB by 22 P- would let him save his queen.

made famons, but not so wise to substitute for 9. . Q-B2 the alternative 9. . Q-R4?!, which had let Botvinnik down many years ago. The difference is that 9. . .Q-R4 does not attack the KP and thus does not press running full tilt. Naturally, White to put his knight into an 22. PxB was out of the quesinoffensive position with 10 N- tion in view of 23 P-K6!

Q2, but Short, coldly unimpressed, accepted it. Perhaps the Dutchman hoped that the white king after 13 K-QL would prove more vulnerable An offer by Black to ex-

change queens with 19. . .Q-Q1 would have been sharply rebuffed by 20 BxN/5, PxB; 21 N-R7!, R-KN1; 22 P-K6!, PxP; 23 RxPch!, winning out-

but Short already had the at-

NSch, K-Q2; 26 QxB mate.

If Timman hoped to get into an ending with 21. Q-Q1, he must have been dismayed to discover, after 22 Q-N7!, that Short's mating attack was still

tion in view of 23 P-K6! After 22. Q-K2, Short, al-

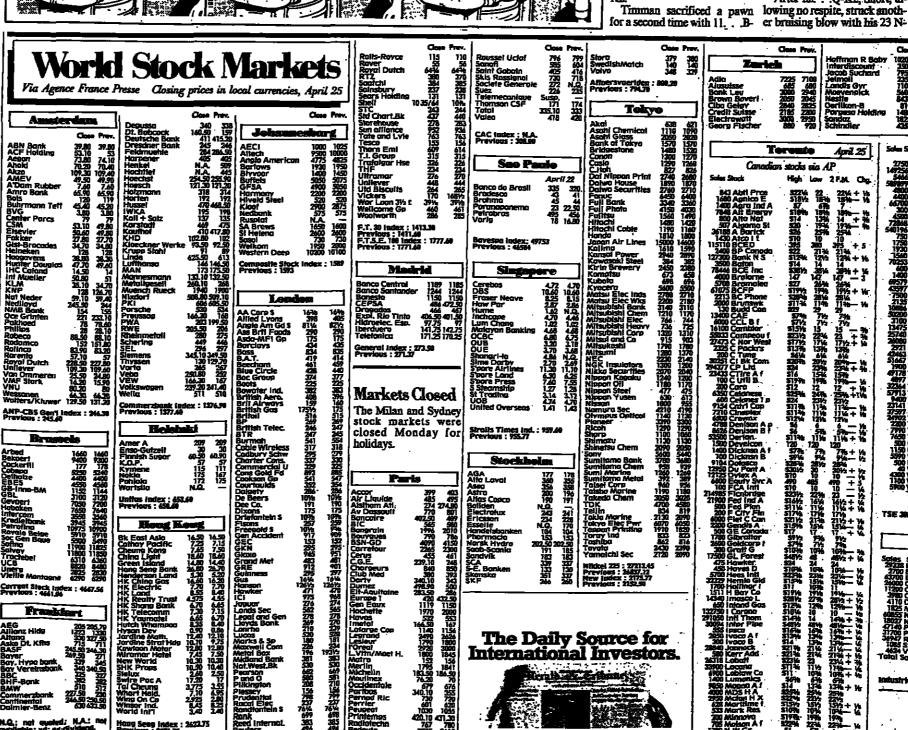


K4! By now the black position tacking setup he wanted and was a nightmare; yet Tanman there was nothing to be done went on with 23. PxB adv

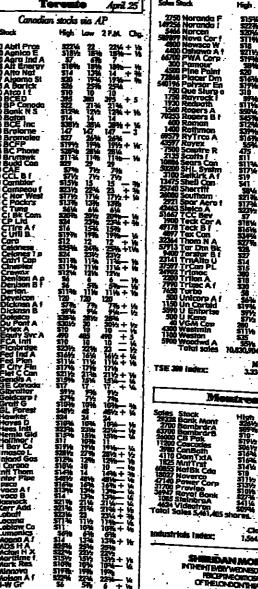
smash of the Dutch grandmaster Jan Timman.

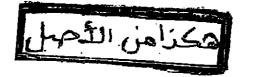
Kel., P.R. 21 Br.N., all ready. Qcch. K-Ql; 25 B-NS, P-B3 to crush 21. P.RB by 22 P would let him save his queen.

Kel., P.R. 23 Q-N7ch, K-Ql; but Short destroyed that hope in the world with 7. P.R. 25 N.R. 25 N.R. 25 B-N5ch, with his 26 N.N. 26 B-N5ch, with his 26 N.N. 27 R.R. 27 R.R. 28 B-N5ch, with his 26 N.N. 27 R.R. 28 B-N5ch, with his 26 N.N. 27 R.R. 28 B-N5ch, with 7. P.R. 29 P.R. would be not small before the world with 7. P.R. 29 P.R. would be not small before the control of the property of the control of the property of the proper









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Twins 13, it is an League, Laudner's two beat Clevels Twins six-gar It was only defeat in only defeat in the Easing track. Rangers 4 ton, Texas, R. Buechele hom to help the F game losing 5 Mariners 4 heim, Californ

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Talks on Padres Sweep Astros String Irest and Padres Sweep Astros Talks on Padres Sweep Astros Talks on Padres Sweep Astros Toposals of Book On Hawkins' 1-Hitter Compiled by One Stoff From Dispatcher San Diego — Andy Hawkins San Diego — Andy Hawkins San Diego — Andy Hawkins San Diego — The had not Chuck Finley was burt by five error Talks on Talks on

C Guif of Agaba was in 1982 and a service in September 1882 an years, and began the game with a 6.75 carned run average.
But Sunday he pitched a oneropean Fig. hitter as the San Diego Padres beat

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the Houston Astros, 3-0, for a sweep of their three-game series.
Bill Doran spolled the no-hitter Partiament that he with a leadoff single in the seventh, with a leadoff single in the seventh, then was quickly crased on a double to replace the ble play.

I really wasn't expecting a no-

Traily wasn't expecting" a noincrease being hiter, said Hawkins, who struck
out five and walked three. "Maybe
out five and walked three eighth or
will do it."

He has nuched three three-hit-He has pitched three three-hit-CUSS Camba tess in six years in the major leagues. And although this was the 12th one hitter in the Padres' histo-

in the first since Jimmy beat the Astros, 5-0, on Sept. 21, 1986—no San Diego pitcher has ever thrown a no-hitter.

Hawkins, 28, was plagued by shoulder problems last season and finished with a 3-10 record and 5.0's ERA. But he was in control Sur day, not allowing a runner passecond base.

"I had the rocking effect on hitter," he said. "I was going in sont so they couldn't sit on location."

Die in America The Astros, who have lost to many row at Jack Murphy Stadium, ics pumilia dance games there. They have been held scoreless for 24 consecutive in-nings, and Sunday got only two the thick serious runners as far as second base.

The coastal hypera "When you score one run in a series and have one hit in a day, you have to give their pitching credit," said their manager, Hal Lanier. Miami for here, but that's what good pitching States touring as a soccer team." does to good hitting.

The support regards The Paures took a 1-0 feet in fifth on rookie Roberto Alomar's RBI single off Jim Deshaies. It became 3-0 in the eighth on Marvell Wynne's RBI triple and a run-scor-Wynnes KBI triple and a nursea. ing bunt single by Benito Santiago.
Cardinals 5, Mets 4: In St. Louis,
Ozzie Smith got three hits and Bob

. Karma Francise

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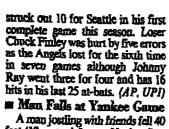
Homer and Tom Brunanksy each York to end a five-game losing streak.

Howard Johnson hit a two-out, two-run homer in the ninth off starter Danny Cox, but reliever Todd Worrell got Mackey Sasser to fly out to end the game.

The Cardinals stole a season-

工作工作 一二 Giants only five hits.

Laudner's two homers and six RBI beat Cleveland and ended the Twins six-game slide



A man jostling with friends fell 40 feet (12 meters) from a Yankee Stadium escalator as he left Sunday's game and broke several bones, The Associated Press reported.

David Bremner, 28, of Paramus, New Jersey, fell from the loge level to the main level, grazing a 12-year-old boy as he landed, said Sergeant Maurice Howard, a police spokes-

The right foot of the boy, Matthew Ostrowitz of Glastonbury, Connecticut, was injured but he declined medical attention and left with his father, Howard said. Bremner was taken to Lincoln Hospital, where he was in stable condition with multiple fractures,

said Bremner was alert and talking

when brought into the hospital.



Catcher Scott Bradley of the Mariners caught Angel batting coach Rick Down's attention, but not the foul ball, with his plunge.

draft. Kumerow, a 257-pound (116 kilogram) defensive end-lineback-rick as a second-rick later, the quarterback drought inally was over, and a record had receiver and one of the top athletes rounder or lower, but he fit one of been set. The lowest the first quaravailable, to slip through to Dallas,

NFL Picks Hole by Hole, Not Skill

1st Quarterback Not Taken Until 68th, and He's a Punter

NEW YORK - Michael Irvin and Keith Jackson, two gamebreaking receivers, lasted until the 11th and 13th picks, A kicker was

who was really a punter. The first day of the National Football League's college draft Sunday was definitely one in which teams went for needs rather than sheer athletic skill.

them. That was particularly true of the stronger teams: the Cleveland Browns, Denver Broncos, San en was Tom Tupa of Ohio State, by Francisco 49ers, New Orleans

draft. Kumerow, a 257-pound (116 kilogram) defensive end-lineback-

[Chicago] Bears had 70 so we had to boys used the 53d pick on Danny do something," said Chuck Studley, White, who is still their quarterback. Mianu's linebacker coach. "I think The first eight picks, starting with

chosen before the first quarterback, he's going to be a great pass-rusher." when I saw them call my name."

While a record six wide receivers With few exceptions in the five first round, no quarterbacks were cornerback from Tennessee project-rounds, which took 9 hours, 28 chosen. In all, one pure quartered as a late first-, early second-minutes, teams examined their back was taken in the day's 137 rounder. He will be used as a successional first of the second-minutes. first round, no quarterbacks were holes, then went after players to fill picks even though six teams desperately need players at that spot. in fact the first quarterback tak- Haynes and Lester Hayes.

the Phoenix Cardinals. Chosen Saints, New York Giants and even with the 68th pick primarily to Moore of Indiana, following with the Super Bowl champion Wash-punt, he was the NFL scouting 306-pounder John Elliott of Michi-

The first eight picks, starting with Auburn linebacker Aundray Bruce, Kumerow, at home in suburban already signed by the Atlanta Fal-Chicago watching the proceedings cons, was predictable. Then the Los on television, said he "hit the ceiling Angeles Raiders, who had taken Angeles Raiders, who had taken Heisman Trophy winner Tun Brown of Notre Dame with the sixth choice, and five running backs went in the used the ninth on Terry McDaniel, a cornerback from Tennessee projectsor to the keystones of the Raiders' aging secondary, cornerbacks Mike

Then the New York Giants took 290-pound offensive tackle Eric ington Redskins.

Typical was the Miami Dolphins' choice of Ohio State's Eric Kumerow with the 16th pick in the draft. Kumerow, a 257-pound (116

Washington's Chris Chandler seven with the 16th pick in the draft. Kumerow, a 257-pound (116

The Letter the guarantee of the second round as they sought to rebuild the offensive line that was in part responsible for their slip to 6-9 from a Super Bowl title in 1986.

the Dolphins' desperate needs. terback previously had been taken which needed just about every-"We had 17 sacks last year and the was in 1974, when the Dallas Cow-[Chicago] Bears had 70 so we had to boys used the 53d pick on Danny "He should accelerate our return to the living," said Tex Schramm,

the team's president. Jackson slipped by the Cardinals, who in their usual enigmatic style took California linebacker Ken Harvey, claiming they needed an outside rushing linebacker. If he works out, Harvey might compensate for two previous draft disappointments at outside linebacker: Freddie Joe Nunn, the Cardinals' first pick in 1985, and Anthony Bell, their first choice in 1986.

That left Jackson for the Eagles. "I think the guy's as fine an ath-lete is in the draft," said Joe Wooley, the Eagles' personnel director.
"And he's graduated. We didn't get a dummy out of Oklahoma." But most of the better teams

went for needs.

The Redskins, whose first pick was the last of the second round and 55th overall, took Chip Lohmiller of Minnesota in hopes of ending the erratic kicking game that has plagued them the last two years.

Then they traded away three later picks to move up in the third round to take another specialist. kick-returner Mike Oliphant of Puget Sound, and set up a brother-on-brother confrontation when they used their fourth-rounder to take Jamie Morris of Michigan, brother of Joe Morris, a running back for

the NFC East rival Giants. Cleveland, desperately needing pass rushers, on the first round went for Clifford Charlton, a blitzing Florida linebacker, then took defensive lineman Michael Dean Perry of Clemson, the brother of Chicago's William Perry. The Browns decided on Charlton over Lorenzo White of Michigan State, who would have augmented an al-

ready strong running back corps. Denver, seeking bulk after being overwhelmed in two straight Super Bowls, took 270-pound nose tackle Ted Gregory of Syracuse with its first choice despite his history of knee troubles. With their second, the Broncos took Gerald Perry, a 311-pound tackle from Southern University.

New Orleans, worried about the condition of star running back Rueben Mayes's knee, took the mammoth Craig (fronhead) Heyward of Pittsburgh on the first round, then went for the receiving speed the Saints need on the second round with Brent Perriman of Miami.

San Francisco, needing pass rushers, traded down and got two on the second round: Danny Stubbs of Miami and Pierce Holt of Angelo State. The 49ers also satisfied a need for a receiver in the trade with the Raiders, which brought them Dokie Williams.

The Buffalo Bills, with no firstround pick, took a calculated gamble that could pay off when, on the second round, they chose Oklahoma the second period. He flopped State running back Thurman Thombackward into the goal and lay mo-

rounder if not for knee problems. Of the have nots, the Detroit Li-

All the surprise selections forced da. Virginio Union (4. 95). Chris Goines. Ib.

a highly regarded fullback, StanVonderbill (5, 120). Tony Jordon, rb. Konsos
ford's Brad Muster, lower and low-

See Diego: Anthony Miller, wr. Tennessee
(1, 13). Quinn Eurly, wr. lowo (3, 60). Jee
Compbell, de, New Mexico State (4, 91). Stocy
Seerels, of, Auburn (4, 93). Dovid Richards, of,
teams apparently wanted Houston's That no major trades took place first-round selection, the 21st. The Oilers had to pass on that pick because they were trying to trade with any of five teams, resulting in their missing the 15-minute deadline for first-round selections. Cleveland got

to choose ahead of Houston because of the delay and, after failing to cut a deal, the Oilers took Michigan State halfback Lorenzo White. Everyone wondered how the Los Angeles Rams would benefit from

their blockbuster trade that sent Eric Dickerson to the Indianapolis Colts. The Rams were happy with the results, gaining record-setting running back Gaston Green of UCLA and Arizona State receiver Aaron Cox with the first-round picks they received in exchange for Dickerson. (AP, WP, NYT)

SIDELINES

2 Welsh Soccer Players Killed in Dallas

DALLAS (AP) - Two Welsh soccer players and a third passenger were are within a victory of laying to rest killed Sunday and several others were injured when a pickup truck carrying
11 persons overturned as it hit a traffic island while racing another vehicle,
police said. The 18-year-old driver of the truck, who was unburn, was being
held on investigative charges of involuntary manslaughter.

Lee Donovan, 28, and Mark Jones, 21, both of the Lucas Girling Ltd.

Lee Donovan, 28, and Mark Jones, 21, both of the Lucas Girling Ltd.

Stanley Cup playoffs and now have

Grange Works soccer team, and Sandra Ann Spiker, 22, of Richardson, Texas, died in the accident. Five team members were treated for injuries, but only one was hospitalized, and he with minor abrasions, officials said.

Dallas Police Investigator Eddie Stone said the soccer players, who had just returned to Dallas from Houston, are "like students, they're going to school and this is kind of a hobby. This is their first trip to the United

The Padres took a 1-0 lead in the Beck Shoots 64 for Record Victory

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Chip Beck shot eight-under-par 64 Sunday for a 72-hole total of 262, 26 under par, and a seven-stroke victory over Lanny Wadkins in the USF&G Classic. But with a chance to tie the PGA Tour record, set by Ben Hogan 43 years ago, he left a 10-foot (3-meter) birdie putt short on the last hole.

Beck, with rounds of 69, 64, 65, 64, did break the course record and Lee Trevino's tournament record, each by five shots. He also produced the low drove in two runs against New 72-hole score on the PGA Tour this year, plus the largest winning margin.

For the Record

The International Olympic Committee said Sunday it now was too late for the six boycotting nations to enter team-sport events in Scoul, but that North Korea, Cuba, Ethiopia, Albania, Nicaragua and the Seychelles still could enter athletes for individual competition.

(AP) Mark Conover, a two-time NCAA Division II cross-country champion

high six bases; Vince Coleman got at Humboldt State, won Sunday's U.S. Olympic men's marathon trials two and has stolen 34 consecutive and \$50,000, the largest cash prize in marathon history; Ed Eyestone was bases against the Mets.

Dodgers 4, Glants 6: In San spots on the U.S. team since Frank Shorter in 1972 and 76. (AP)

Francisco, Mike Scioscia drove in The Soviet Union, which last week broke ground for a baseball Francisco, Mike Scioscia drove in

The Soviet Union, which last week broke ground for a baseball
three runs with two singles for Los
stadium, Sunday began to build its first golf course, a nine-hole layout
Angeles while Fernando Valenzuela
near the Swedish Embassy in Moscow that is a joint venture with Sweden
and Jay Howell were allowing the and will be named for Tumba Uhansson, a Swedish hockey player in the 1950s. Among the honorary members, Tass said, will be former "James

the bases loaded in the eighth, then struck out pinch-hitter Will Clark to end the inning.

Ten persons were hospitalized with stab wounds and another 10 were struck out pinch-hitter Will Clark to end the inning.

Ten persons were hospitalized with stab wounds and another 10 were struck out pinch-hitter Will Clark to end the inning.

Ten persons were hospitalized with stab wounds and another 10 were hospitalized with stab wounds and another 10 were struck out pinch-hitter Will Clark to end the inning.

(AFP)

Twins 13, Indians 7: In the Amerators with the visual part of the Bulls in the regular season of the Bulls, in the regular season of the Bulls sea

Bruins Lead Canadiens by 3-1; Capitals Tie Devils

BOSTON -- The Boston Bruins Stanley Cup playoffs and now have STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

a realistic chance of ending an embarrassing streak of 18 consecutive playoff losses to the Canadiens. In the Patrick Division, the Washington Capitals beat the New Jersey Devils, 4-1, to pull even at 2-2 in that best-of-seven final.

"Forget what happened before," said the Bruins' goalie, Rejean Lemelin. "We're responsible for creating a new era. This is new. The Those Bruins can win the divi-

sion title Tuesday in Montreal. "I don't care if we win it in To-Lemelin, with the second playoff shutout of his NHL career, got his checking, allowing the Canadiens

Bruins took the lead midway through the second when Rick Middleton skated around Larry Dave Christian scored twice and was to avoid the rough tactics that



Pete Peeters, the Capitals' goalie, was knocked unconscious by a slap shot that hit his facemask.

kyo," said defenseman Gord Kluzak. Robinson and backhanded a shot Peter Sundstrom once for the Capi- had led to two losses. Washington past goalie Patrick Roy. From then tals, who, using aggressive fore-on, the Bruins never looked back, checking and crisp passing, thorempty net goal with 20 seconds left. in the Patrick Division final. very few scoring opportunities.

"It's a little bit like what we used to do to them," said Montreal's "It's a little bit like what we used

Guy Carbonneau.

third victory of the series. His team- although victory was not ensured oughly outplayed the Devils in mates supported him with nonstop until Gord Kluzak scored into an regaining the home-ice advantage

The Devils had more success knocking their opponents out of the game than they had in knocking Sundstrom was badly shaken when the structured in the game than they had in knocking Sundstrom was badly shaken when their game plan, which checked into the boards

goalie Pete Pecters and defenseman Garry Galley were hit in the head

Peeters, who was in goal for all six of the Capitals' postseason victories, was knocked unconscious when John MacLean's shot from the slot hit him on the facemask in

As Peeters lay on the ice, Tom Kurvers took a shot with the re-

Jordan's 46 Beats Celts, Keeps Scoring Title

CHICAGO - Michael Jordan, with 46 points, won his second straight National Basketball Asso-

series, with the winner almost sure point deficit to close to 106-103 tionless for 10 minutes.

As Peeters lay on the

by New Jersey shots, each leaving the game on a stretcher. Backup goalie Clint Malarchuk was knocked to the ice by a slap shot that hit him in the groin and Peter

Tampa Bay, picking fourth, came through with the first surprise. Needing everything but expected to take a wide receiver, the Bucs took the best offensive lineman. Wisconsin tackle Paul Gruber, even though their coach-general manager, Ray Perkins, had maintained that offen-

Scott Davis of Illinois.

Vonderbill (5, 128). Tony Jordan, ro. Konsos

State (5, 132).

Pittsburgh: Adron Jones, de. Eostern Kentucky (1, 18). Dermontil Dowson, os. Kentucky (2, 44). Chuck Lonzo, c. Notre Dome (3,
70). Dorin Jordan, lb, Northestern (5, 121).

Jerry Reese, nt. Kentucky (5, 128).

SCOREBOARD

للشنطان السرورية متنابعة المساورية المتنابعة المساورية VBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE Attentic Division W L Pcl. GB 57 25 .695 — 38 44 .463 19 38 44 .463 19 36 46 .439 21 19 63 .232 38 منت السالية A Little Constitution of the Constitution of t Central Division 54 23 .659 - 50 32 .610 4 50 32 .610 4 24 240 .512 12 28 44 .63 16 y-Detroit x-Chicoso x-Atlants x-Mineurises x-Cleveland Indiana A SECONDARY OF THE PROPERTY OF WESTERN CONFERENCE Midwest Division reer 54 28 697 — lios 51 29 644 1 6 47 25 573 7 ston 46 36 561 8 ston 46 36 561 8 ston 31 57 779 23 mentio 24 58 293 30 y-Denver x-Dolles x-Utoh

GO. Pacific Division
73 42 20 .756 —
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44 38 .537 18
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17 45 .207 45 Golden State LA Clopers 17 65 20 (End of resulter season) SUNDAY'S RESULTS 24 20 30 26—100 25 34 29 35—136 Golden State
LA Lotters
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13-212-2 26. McDonold 8-11 5-6 21. Rebeards: G.S.
51 (McDonold 22); LAL 67 (Rambis 111. Assists:
G.S. 22 (McDonold 6); LAL 38 (Mathems 10).
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Acutery 8-14 9-7 24;

Chicago 38 79 31 25—115
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Ainge 8-16 2-229, Lohous 8-13 2-2 18, Rebounds:
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Sos 27 (Ainge 11); Chi 26 (Jordon, Vincent 6),
Sos 27 (Ainge 11); Chi 26 (Jordon, Vincent 6),
Sos 27 (Ainge 11); Chi 26 (Jordon, Vincent 6), 32 32 24 36—118 25 37 37 31—128

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10-16 2-4 25, Mitchelt 10-22 3-4 24, Rebounds:
Dol 46 (Toroley 13); S.A. 5 (Anderson 11). Ap156/st. Dol 25 (Aquitre 8): S.A. 29 (Sundweld 7).
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Sunday's Major League Line Scores

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	Detecn, Hudson (7) and Slought, W-Hudson,	
	2-0 L-Eichhorn, 0-1. HR3-Toronto. McGriff	
	(4), Gruber (3), Fernandez (1).	
	Boston 629 989 102-4 5 2	
	Milwaykee 060 886 980-8 3 9	
	Clemens and Cerone; Higuero and Surhaff.	
	W-Clement, 4-0. L-Higuero, 2-1.	
	Dekisard #64 908 601—5 7 8	
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	Welch, Honeycutt (6), Eckersley (9) and	
	Steinbach; Horton, Long (8), Reuss (9) and	
	Solas, W-Welch, 22 L-Harton, 2-1 Sw-Eck-	
	ersley (8). HRs-Oakland, Canseco (7), Hen-	
	derson (2). Chicogo, Posque 2 (2).	
	Cleveland 228 666 366-7 9 1	
	Alignesato 215 310 \$1x-13 15 8	
	Bailes, Yett (3), Laskey (4), Dedmon (6),	

Major League Statistical Leaders

Adams Division

Runs: Clork, Son Francisco, 17: Strowberry, New York, 16: Bonillo, Pirisburgh, 15:
Horicher, Houston, 14: Bonds, Pirisburgh, 15:
Lorkin, Cincinnoll, 14.

RB1: Bonillo, Pirisburgh, 17: Dovis, Houston, 17: Brooks, Montreol, 14: Doniels, Cincinnoll, 14: Porrish, Philodelohio, 14.

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Mo Meilter Alli 15 39 11 21 336 Rens: Henderson, New York, 28; Conseco. Oakland, 19; Winfield, New York, 28. RB1: Winfield, New York, 26; Conseco, Oakland, 29; Corfer, Cleveland, 16; Popilaruto, New York, 16; Sweder, Cleveland, 15. HIS: Henderson, New York, 31; Lonsford, Oakland, 29; Winfield, New York, 27.

Home Russ: Consects Cokenson

New York, 6; 6 are filed with 5.

Storen Bosses: Henderson, New York, 14; Consects, Coldinal, 7; Pettis, Dehrolt, 7; Corter, Claysects, Caldiand, 7; Pettis, Dehrolt, 8; Storen Bosses; Coleman, 5t. Louis, 10; Administration Polification, 7; Formalist, 9; Verno, Houston, 6; Smith, 5t. Louis, 8.

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Golf

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
WALES CONFERENCE
Putrick Division
on 2 1 Christian 2 (4), Sundstrom (2), Humar (4); Kurvers (2), Shats on goal; Washington (an Burke) 15-74—31; New Jersey (on Paeters.

Las Palmas & Sabadell 2 Sevilla 1. Atletica Madrid 1

MINNESOTA—Put Les Straker, pitcher, on S-doy disabled list retroactive to April 18. Hational League ST. LOUIS-Put Jim Lindeman, outfielder, on 15-day disabled fist. Recalled Duane Walk-er, outfielder, from Louisville, American As-

COLLEGE CAL STATE-HORTHRIDGE-THY CIO-

Pelnts: Real Madrid 57; Real Sociedad 46; Attetica Modrid, Athletic Bilbao 42; Cetta Sevillo 36; Osssumo Volfodolad 35; Barcelona. Gilon 34; Cadiz 32; Zaropaza, Valencia 31; Español 30; Murcia 29; Lagranes 28; Betis 27;

Transition

i coach, will retire effective July 1. Brigham Young (5, 126).

Boston College (4, 94).

Desper; Ted Gregory, nf. Syrocuse (1, 26).

Geroid Perry, nf. Southern University (2, 45).

Kevin Guldry, db. LSU (1, 79). Corris Ervin, db. Central Florida (5, 13a).

Detroil: Bernie Blodes, db. Aklomi, Flo. (1, 3).

Carls Soletman, fb. Ohio State (2, 29). Pat Carler, le. Florida State (3, 23). William White, db. Ohio State (4, 85). Eric Andolsek, db. LSU (5, 111).

State (4, 85). Eric Andolsek, db. LSU (5, 111).

Green Bay: Sterling Sharps; wr. South Care-lina (1,7), Shown Potterson, dt, Arizona State (2,2s), Keilh Woodside, rb. Texas A&M (3,61), Rollin Putter, dt, Oregon (4,88), Chuck Cecil, db, Arizona (4,89), Dorrell Reed, tb, Oklahoma (5, 114).

Houston: Locenzo White, rb, Alichieon State (1, 22). Quintin Jones. db, Pitt (2, 48). Grey Montgomery. p, Michison State (3, 72), Cris Dishmon, db, Purdue (5, 125). Chris Verhulst, te. Chico State (5, 130).

re, Chico State (s. 1.50). tadiomorphis: Chris Chondler, ab. Washing-tan (s. 7a). Michoel Ball, db. Southern Univer-sity (4. 102). Jam Boylor, db. Southern Mississlopi (5. 129). Konsos City: Nelj Smith, de, Nebrosko (1,2). Kevin Porter, db. Auburn (3, 59), J.R. Ambrose, wr. Mississippi (4, %). L.A. Raiders: Tim Brown, wr, Notre Dame (),

L.A. Reiders: Tim Brown, wr, Natre Denne (),
6). Terry McDoniel, db. Tennessee (1, 9). Scult
Davis, de, Illinois (1, 25). Tim Reiter, dt. Nebrasice (4, 90). Dennis Price, db., UCLA (5, 131),
L.A. Rams: Gaston Green, rb, UCLA (1, 14),
Aaron Cox, wr, Arizono Sittle (1, 20). Anthony
Newman, db, Oreson (2, 33). Wille Anderson,
wr, UCLA (2, 46). Fred Strickland, lb. Purdue

1, 27. Author State (1, 25). (2, 47). Alike Piel, dt., Illinois (3, 32). Robert Delpino, rt. Miscouri (3, 117), James Washington, db., UCLA (5, 137).

ton, dt., UCLA (1, 137).
Miamt: Eric Kurnerow, de. Ohio State (1,
16). Jarvis Williams, db. Flarida (2, 42). Fer-reii Edmunds. le. Maryland (1,73). Greg John-son, ol. Oklohoma (4,79). Radney Thomas. db.

Football

NFL College Draft

Somethy's selections (first number indicates found drafted, second overall draft position):

Alter Higdon, 1e, Ohlo State (3, 56). Charles Ottomar. (2, 54). Al Nogo, cit, the Member 1e, 17). Vincent Brown, 1b, Authorn (1, 1). Morrus Cotton, 1b, Southern Collision of Allishound (1, 17). Vincent Brown, 1b, Massissipply Votine's Rock (2, 40), Bernord Ford, wr. Central Florida (3, 64). Zeike Godson, 1b, Pitt (5, 123). Kirk Rock, bi, Western Carolina (5, 135). Chicagos: Brood Muster, rb, Stanford (1, 23). Troy Walltow, oz. Alimenson (4, 105). Troy Wa

Search vy row...
UCLA (4, %)...
Empresso: Doniel Stubbs, de. Miorri...
Search State (2 UCLA (4, 78).
Som Francisco: Doniel Stubbs, de. Miami,
Flo. (2, 33). Pierce Holf, de, Angelo State (2, 39). Bill Romonowski, ib, Boston College (3, 30). Barry Helton, p. Colorado (4, 103).
Seottie: Brion Blodes, wr. Miami, Flo. (2, 49). Tommy Kome, wr. Syrocuse (3, 75). Kevin Harmon, rb, Jowa (4, 101).
Tumpa Bay: Poul Gruber, pf. Wisconsin (1, 1).

4), Lars Tale, rb. Georgia (2,53). Robert Golf. 4). Lors 1 die, 10. Georgia (2.3), Kooler 1 Gelf, di, Auburn (4, 83). John Bruhln, og. Tennesses (4, 86). Monte Robbins, p. Michigan (4, 107). William Howard, rb. Tennesses (5, 113). Wassington: Chip Lohmiller, by. Michigan (2, 55). Mike Oliphent, rb. Poget Sound (3, 64). Jamie Morris, rb. Michigan (4, 109). Carl Minns de Sam Mentale State (5, 177).

Mins, db, Som Houston State (5, 127).

Tennis WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

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Wen-Lost/Winsing PcL/ERA: Condictit. Cleveland, 3-0, 1.000, 1.08; Clemens, Boston, 4-0, 1.000, 1.26; Farrell, Cleveland, 3-0, 1.000, 2.43; Leiter, New York, 3-0, 1.000, 2.70; Stewart, Oak-land, 5-0, 1.006, 2.12; Swindell, Cleveland, 4-0, 1.000, 2.12; Tonana, Detrait, 4-0, 1.000, 4.20. Sists: Dol 25 (Asystre B: S.A. 29 (Sundvold 9).
Specially 35 27 28—117
Specially 35 39 23 39—127
Specially 36 39 32 33—127
Olajuwan 9-21 8-11 26, Floyd 8-12 3-3 19; Dosystry 3-16 3-3 21, Hodges 6-12 7-7 19. Rebounds:
Phoe 57 (Corbin. 12): Hou 72 (Olajuwan 18).
Assists: Phoe 23 (Davis 6): Hou 24 (Leavell 5).
Specially 36 22—100
L.A. Clippers 26 26 26 22—100
L.A. Clippers 27 27 28 28—100
L.Sister 6-9 1-2 13. Eliis 5-72 1-2 13; White 8-10 4-7
26. Woodson 8-22 2-2 18. Rebounds: Sea 41
27. Specially 37. Specially 38. Specially 39. Sp

Hits: Henderson, New York, 27.
Cokland, 29; Winfield, New York, 27.
Doubles: Tarribbuil, Konsas City, 9; Bell, Yarrana, 7; Mattingly, New York, 7; Puckett, Alanesota, 7; Renterio, Seattle, 7.
Triples: Wilson, Kansas City, 4; McLemore, California, 2; Revoolds, Seattle, 2; Schu, Balticalifornia, 2; Revoolds, Seattle, 2; Schu, Balticalifornia, 2; Revoolds, Seattle, 2; Schu, Balticalifornia, 2; Silliveli, Konsas City, 4; McLemore, Philoselphila, 7; Golarrosa, Mantreal, 4; More Russ: Corseca, Ockland, 7; Winfield, 1; More Russ: Cofeman, 51, Louis, 4; VonSlyke, Ockland Russe City, 4; More Russ: Sondia, Pittsburgh, 3; Home Russ: Sondia, Pittsburgh, 4; Corler, Chicago Seattle

PITCHING

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Wea-Lost/Winning Pct/ERA: Drabek,
Pittsburgh, 3-0, 1,000, 3.71; Fisher, Pittsburgh,
3-0, 1,000, 1.45; Goaden, New York, 4-0, 1,090,
2.77; Hershiser, Los Angeles, 4-0, 1,000, 1.11;
Reuschel, San Francisco, 3-0, 1,000, 1.77; Scott,
Houston, 3-0, 1,000, 2.14.
Sträkeewits: Ryan, Houston, 36; Scott, Houston,
51; Grass, Philodelphia, 30; Perez, Mantreol, 26; Suicliffe, Chicago, 24. Saraceosts: Ryon, Mouston, 36; Scotl, Hous-ton, 31; Grass, Philadelphia, 30; Perez, Mon-treal, 26; Sufcliffe, Chicaso, 24. Saves: Robinson, Pittsburgh, 4; Myers, San Franci New York, 4; Wortell, St. Louis, 4; Burke, Montreal, 3; Orasco, Los Angeles, 3. Attenta

ms Division

The Contra Connection

WASHINGTON — Poor Nan-cy Reagan. She's been trying the war going?" for the past seven years to stop drugs from being distributed in the United States. All the while, government agencies working for her contras came from arms we sold to husband were smuggling narcotics into the United States.

When she read the sworn Senate testimony about it she stormed into knew what was going on George

office, "I don't believe it," she said to him, "All the time I kept telling the kids to Just say no the U.S. was working in ca-boots with the drug smugglers

Central Buchwald

The president said, "Don't get so upset. I'm sure there is a mistake. If anyone in this administration were involved in the dope business I would know about it.

The pilots testified in the Senate that we were," Nancy said.
"Well just hold it — I'll get to the bottom of this . . . Operator, get me Bill Casey at the CIA ... HE'S WHAT? . . . Nancy, Bill Casey is dead."

"They don't tell you anything. Are you aware that the contras de-

Wins Soviet Prize

MOSCOW — A Soviet film about ordinary oppression in the lives of collective farmers won the top prize at the country's and the cloak and dagger people 1988 film festival on Monday after having been banned by censors for more than 20 years.

And the cloak and dagger people are loading up their planes with narcotics. I insist that you inform whoever is involved with the con-

more than 20 years.
"Asya's Luck" by director Andrei Konchalovsky was selected from 22 films at the All-Union Film Festival in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Shot in 1967 at a collective farm in Russia, the film was cast with three professional actors and farm workers playing

One critic said the film, not yet released to the public, was exceptional because the characters were not portrayed as suffering. "They are simply living routine lives working, eating, loving, laughing — oblivious of how wretched, how excruciating their lot is."

the war going?"
"You should not say that unless

Iran."
"Who told you that, Ronnie?" "George Bush. And if anyone

"I don't like the idea of the United States being mixed up in narcotics smuggling — it smells sleazy,"

Nancy said.
"I don't like it either, and if I find out who was behind it I'm going to chew him out."
"Why does the CIA have to exchange guns for cocaine?"

change guns for cocaine?"
"Because if we don't stop the Sandinistas now they'll be smoking grass on the beaches of San Diego. If the CIA was involved in drug smuggling it was an honest mistake," the president said.

"Ronnie, I think you should go on the air and say that no person in your administration knows anything about the arms-for-dope transaction and you are appalled that anyone in the government would OK it."

"That's a good idea. The Pentagon will bear me out. Operator, get me Secretary of Defense Weinberger on the phone . . . HE'S WHAT? . . . Nancy, Weinberger has resigned."

"Why didn't he tell you?" "No one tells me anything," the president complained.

"Well this is a fine kettle of fish. I'm telling everyone to 'Just say no'

tras that drugs are not the way to fight commu That's good thinking, Nancy. Send Mike Deaver in and I'll dio-

tate a memo.' 'Mike Deaver is no longer in the White House." "Caramba, no one told me that.

Well I know what I'll do. I will turn the whole thing over to the FBI and have them round up the usual suspects. Than I will have the Justice Department try them in a court of law and let a jury decide their guilt or innocend

"Then I'll pardon them. That's what presidents are for."

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TIMENTS FOR RENT OR SALI

Historian's Monument to World War II

By Ronald van de Krol International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Thirty-three years of unraveling the story of the Dutch in World War II have taken their toll on historian Lou de Jong in at least one way - his handwriting has become smaller and smaller with the completion of each volume of his 26book lifework.

De Jong, whose twelfth volume will be published Thursday, rummages through a stack of legal pads in the study of his Amsterdam home, searching for samples. "The size of my letters has di-

minished to half or even one-third of what it used to be," he says, pointing to a barely decipherable, thin line of text. "But the curious thing is that my secretary is able to type it without a mistake."

De Jong's narrative of the Dutch in World War II runs to 14,720 printed pages. The 12 volumes are divided into 26 books.

De Jong, who is now 74, began his research in 1955 and started writing in 1967. A rigorous schedule of working from 8:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., five days per week, year in and year out, might make him sound more like a monk than a writer and university professor, but De Jong is anything but an ivory tower recluse, and he has achieved celebrity status in the Netherlands.

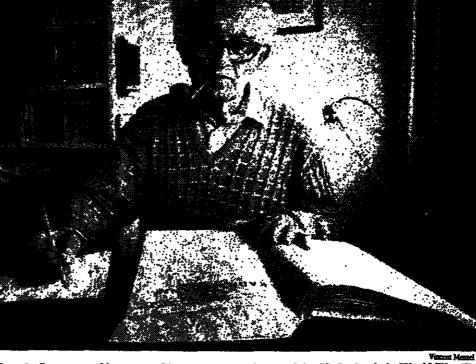
Few historians in other countries share his predicament of having to cope with stares from admiring fans while shopping in his local supermarket.

Fewer still are as familiar to television viewers as De Jong, who in the 1960s presented a 21part TV series on the German occupation and who has since become the obvious guest to invite whenever a TV talk show touches on World War II. De Jong shrugs off his celebrity

status, attributing it more to his wartime broadcasts to occupied Holland from London while still in his 20s than to his later work as

But his fame rests in part on the uniqueness of his task: in no other country has one historian been commissioned to write the entire. official history of the war years.

De Jong — who was asked to write the series by the Ministry of Education and, as such, is formally a civil servant — said the Neth-War I. To the Dutch, it was the



Lou de Jong spent 33 years on his monumental history of the Netherlands in World War II.

erlands' size helps to make such a project feasible. "It would have been absolutely impossible to car"Also, this period ended with a ry out this assignment, for instance, in France or Italy," he

The detailed, chronological series, entitled "Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog" (The Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Second World War), has consistently set Dutch publishing records for a historical

In a country of only 14 million inhabitants, his books have sold more than 2.5 million copies since Volume One ("Prologue") appeared in 1969. The initial printing of his new two-part Volume 12 ("Epilogue") runs to 100,000 books, and additional printings are expected to be needed soon.

How does he explain the Dutch public's abiding interest in the war and the occupation? "To Belgium and France, World War II was merely a repetition - although in many ways more brutal

famine in the winter of '41-45

when about 25,000 people died of starvation and cold in the west of this country, which is unique in the history of occupied Europe."

An additional factor is that the Nazi occupation of Holland was particularly harsh. "Comparatively speaking, more Jews were deported from this country than from any other occupied country

in western Europe."

De Jong, who is Jewish, managed to escape to England with his wife when the Germans invaded in May 1940. His parents, twin brother and sister were later killed by the Nazis.

After liberation, De Jong re-turned to the Netherlands and became the head of the newly-estab-lished Office of War Documentation, a position he held until 1979.

He originally thought he would need 15 years at the most to complete the task. "If I had known in 1955 that it would take me nearly sorts of nonsense about Napoleon

a generation to complete, I would certainly have declined the offer. You simply can't face the pros-pect of working on one project for

Although the project was car-ried out under government aus-pices, he was given complete free-dom and full access to secret government papers. "The government hasn't changed a single line in all the books I've published," In the course of his research De

Jong conducted four interviews with Queen Wilhelmina before her death. He also managed to interview all the country's major resistance leaders as well as collaborators from the Dutch Nazi

"The big advantage of contemporary history is that most of the people you're writing about and who took the decisions at the time are still alive," De Jong notes. But he adds that the contemporary historian is also more vulnerable to criticism and charges of omis-

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that objectivity increases as time passes, and he also argues that you can be emotional about history as long as you write and reason

time will rise out of his grave and

His books have generally been well-received by Dutch critics and

De Jong makes short shrift of

some critics who argue that he has

point his finger at you.

had too little distance — both temporally and emotionally — from the events he describes he quotes Arnold Toynbee's comment that it is wrong to assume dispassionately. "Of course there were passas

which moved me deeply in Vol-ume 8 when I describe exactly what happened in the gas chambers because I know that my own parents and little sister died there. But although you may burst into tears as you write these passages. your duty is to go on writing as factually and dryly as possible.

Although De Jong's narrative ends at Volume 12, there are two more volumes to come. Volume 13 will contain an index and a survey of documents and methodology, while Volume 14, which is to be compiled by a board of independent historians, will be devoted to a survey of the criticism of De Jong's series.

De Jong is busy preparing for new projects. He will teach at Harvard University during the fall semester and will be putting together an updated version of his TV series. In addition to his memoirs, he plans to write a single-volume history of wartine Holland to reach a younger audience and make it easier for the story to be translated into English and

Looking back. De Jong says that his biggest regret was that he didn't have enough time, despite his 33 years of labor. "The big danger for anybody working in the field of contempo-

rary history is the mountains of document at he ten pre-served. You amp!, arown in it." He estimates that he has personal-by read only a small percentage of all the documents that survived the war. And he regrets that he did not have a chance to read all his source mate: second time. The same is true for his own 26 books. "Tve never reread them. I

Jeffrey Archer amounced in paid £12 million (about \$2.25 million) for a 50 percent share in London's newest theater, the Playhouse. I could have invested in an office block but I shall get mind more pleasure out of this. Archer former deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, said Archer 47, wrote the play "Beyond Beas somable Doubt," which is showing at the Queen's Theatre in London's West End. He wrote the play last. July while waiting for the course at July while waiting for the courts it hear a libel case he brought again The Star newspaper for stories al-leging he had a sexual liaison with it prostitute. He won £500,000 are damages, which he later denated to more than 70 charities, universities, institutions and individuals.

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PEOPLE

Bidder Pays \$200,000

For Warhol Cookie Jan

When Gedalio Grinberg buys his next batch of biscuits, he'll have

plenty of places to put them. Gris-berg, who lives in New York, paider almost \$200,000 for 137 cookie jang

which, along with some pilchers, canisters, and salt and pepper shak-

canisters, and salt and pepper shakers, included in the lota, were part of Andy Warhof's personal collection. Grimberg made his purchases on the second day of the Warhof anctions at Sotheby's in New York an event that has attracted they sands of bidders, browsers and earnous onlookers and brought in more than \$6 million so far. The cookie jars, none of white Sast.

cookie jars, none of which Soul-

ety's expected to letch more thin \$200, went for as much as \$21,000 a pair — before tax and commission rees. That particular purchase recaped the \$6-year-old Grinberg when his wife grabbed the badding flag out of his hand. Gamberg flag out of his hand.

chairman of North American Watch Corp. and a friend of Wat-hol's for 17 years until the artist's

death a year ago, said he had news before collected cookie jars but said.

have many Warhol prints sha paintings More than 10,000 lears.

pannings, wave man tuttor terms, including paintings, rare art deco-furning watches, clocks and pho-tographs, are included in one of the most extensive sales ever held by. Sotheby's in New York, Proceedings

will benefit the Andy Warnel Foundation for the Visual Arts The

sales continue through Mannes

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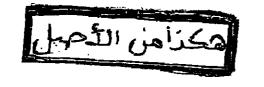
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